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COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

"Too late! too late!" is the melancholy exclamation with which the friends of peace throughout Europe will greet the intelligence that, at the eleventh hour, France and England, through the intercession of their representatives at Constantinople, had drawn up the terms of a new compromise of the Eastern Question. The world was not informed whether the Divan received any exact notification of the terms of this proposal; but as soon as the Ambassadors of the Four Powers at Constantinople communicated the intelligence that the friendly offices of the Western Powers had devised a project to be submitted in the first instance to the Porte, and if the Porte approved, to be forthwith communicated to the Czar, than the Sultan and his advisers, true to that spirit of wisdom and moderation which has invariably guided their policy, despatched orders to Omer Pacha to suspend for ten days longer the commencement of hostilities. Yet on what slender threads hang the destinies of nations! If hostilities had actually commenced before Omer Pacha received these new orders, he was to treat them as *non avenus*, and prosecute the war on his own responsibility. Unluckily for Turkey—unluckily, let us hope, for Russia—and unluckily for the peace of the world, the orders arrived several hours, if not days, too late. The Russians, in attempting to force a passage up the Danube, had been fired upon, and blood had been shed. The war had commenced, and Omer Pacha had made ready to cross the Danube, if he had not already effected a passage. On the 27th of October, 3000 Turkish infantry and 2400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kallaphat, and large reinforcements were preparing to cross the river in barges, when the last news was despatched. The Russians were concentrating on the points menaced, upon the northern bank, and a collision between the two armies on the 28th was deemed inevitable.

It is idle for public writers to criticise the conduct of the Turkish General in making this daring movement in face of an

enemy so much his superior in point of numbers. No one can know the reasons which have impelled him to act as he has done, or can measure the stern necessities which may have influenced his conduct. No one can say, until the issue be known, whether he has acted wisely or unwisely, or whether the highest strategical skill may not have counselled him to act upon the offensive at a time, and under circumstances, when people at a distance deemed a defensive position the safer and the better for him to maintain. But, whatever be the result, the grounds of quarrel remain as they were. Turkey is as much in the right as ever she was, and Russia is as much in the wrong. The duty of all the other powers of Europe remains precisely what it was—to endeavour to stop the effusion of blood as speedily as possible, ere other nations are drawn into the conflict; to continue to mediate between the angry belligerents; and to secure, without the cost of incalculably greater evils than have already occurred, the same result of a peaceful settlement that must, after all, be sooner or later arrived at, unless Turkey and Russia are to fight till the "crack of doom."

Under no circumstances can Turkey be justly blamed for the actual outbreak of hostilities. By her ready acquiescence in every suggestion of her allies that promised to secure peace without the forfeiture of her honour, Turkey has entitled herself to the respect and admiration of Europe. Insulted and invaded as she has been, upon pretexts that did not even affect to conceal the cupidity and lust of dominion of the aggressor, Turkey has in every stage of this exciting history exhibited a forbearance and a moderation which raise her to a moral eminence never surpassed by any nation in similar difficulties. When outraged honour would have justified an immediate resort to arms, she contented herself with the dignified assertion of her rights, and placed no impediment in the way of a satisfactory solution. Out of her calmness grew her strength. Knowing that her antagonist was wrong in principle and wrong in fact, she relied upon

justice no less than upon the conscience and the instinct of Europe. Even the Turkish populace—whom the friends of Russia have made it a custom to decry as barbarians and as fanatics—displayed an amount of moderation not always witnessed in countries that claim to be more civilised. The last act of the Turkish Government added a crowning grace to all that has preceded it. Whatever may be the result of the war now raging, her willingness to negotiate, even at the last moment, and when the enthusiasm of the Turks, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, was roused to fever heat, and men and money were placed at her disposal in numbers and amount far more than she could need, have won for her, not only the applauses of the brave, but the support of the wise; and will deprive a war, undertaken in her behalf, of the last shreds and patches of unpopularity that might otherwise have clung to it in Great Britain and France.

If, as the world had many reasons for believing, the Czar has been anxious to avoid a collision, and would not unwillingly have accepted any reasonable proposition which would have enabled him to withdraw from the false position into which his ungovernable ambition had thrust him, he must now be more than ever aware of the fatal mistake he has committed. Upon his head lies the guilt of all the blood that is been, and that will be shed in this quarrel.

Great and mighty as he is, he is not great and mighty enough to bestride the whole earth. He cannot afford to place himself continually in the wrong. A bad cause paralyses a strong arm, and amongst the eventualities with which he has to contend is defeat. He may be defeated by Turkey unaided, or he may be defeated by Turkey and her allies. No defeat of Turkey could be so serious to that power as defeat would be to him. It is not only that character for wisdom and moderation which he once acquired and deserved; not only the *prestige* of power and glory and success, that has for a quarter of a century surrounded his name and deeds; not only the stability of his dynasty and dominion in Europe; but his very crown and life which



SCENE OF THE RIOT AT WIGAN.—THE ROYAL HOTEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

he stakes upon the hazard of the die. Were he not, even now, to give their full weight to all these considerations, were he to continue to act as if he had no other incentives than cupidity and revenge, he would act the part, not of a great king and a great soldier, but of an ungovernable maniac. There is nothing to show that the Emperor Nicholas is unamenable to reason. He may be unscrupulous, but he has shown himself farsighted; he may be ambitious, but he knows as well as any man in Europe that the end is one thing, and the means to accomplish it another. He must have been long since aware that his occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia was a mistake. He imagined that Turkey was weak, tottering, and unable to help herself. He has discovered, in common with all Europe, that Turkey is strong and self-reliant. He imagined that Great Britain and France would never be brought to act together; and that the revival of the Bonapartean dynasty had widened the moral breach that previously existed between the two nations; and that the Imperial despotism of the Tuilleries was more likely to invade England than to act in concert with her on any cause or pretext whatever. Experience has proved that here also the Czar grossly miscalculated, and that he has received all the odium due to an unjust aggression, without one single advantage that he expected to gain from it. Strongly as all these facts must have operated upon his mind, up to the day when Austria and Prussia refused to become parties to his quarrel, they must have operated still more strongly after that event. If anything could give additional force to the arguments fairly deducible from them, it is the actual outbreak of war. Yet, such is the force of passion—such is the influence of national pride, that we tremble to reflect how many new and unforeseen difficulties may be excited by the passage of the Danube, and the inevitable collision between the Russian and Turkish Generals. But war is not an expeditious game for nations to play at. Any battles that may be fought upon the Danube will reckon but for little while the mighty Balkans lie outstretched between Russia and her final leap upon her prey. The task of intercession, so far from being ended, can scarcely be said to have begun. We still cling to the hope that, with so many reasons against war operating in the councils of every nation in Europe, means will yet be found to keep the struggle within its present limits; and that the world will yet be spared all the unutterable horrors of a war worse than all the wars of the last three or four centuries, because embittered by religion, or, more properly speaking, by that fierce fanaticism which desecrates the name—

And hopes to merit Heaven by making earth a Hell.

FEARFUL RIOT AT WIGAN.

WE regret to have to record the continuance of riots in the North, consequent upon striking for increase of wages. It is the great mistake of those who engage in "strikes" to imagine that they are the only means by which the workman may ensure to himself the reward to which he is fairly entitled. This mistake originates in the supposition that a master can, for any length of time, continue to give wages below their fair market value. The fact of his so doing, and in consequence of so doing, his reaping excessive profits upon his outlay would soon become known, and would call into competition with him other capitalists, who would not only take away part of his business, but some of his best workmen also; thus undermining his position from two directions; or, on the other hand, the master to discourage opposition, or take the fullest advantage of the nominal profits he commands upon the labour he employs, will be tempted to extend his business beyond due limits; thus, as it were, becoming a rival to himself. In a word, labour is like other exchangeable values: it is sure to find its right price, without any need for violence on the part of those who deal in it.

A riot of an alarming character took place in Wigan on Friday night week, and during its continuance a great amount of damage was done to property in various parts of the town. For more than four hours a mob held complete possession of the place, and the inhabitants had to submit to see their windows broken, and furniture injured or destroyed.

Friday is the market-day in Wigan, and the centre of the town is then much thronged; but on Friday last the Market-place and adjoining streets were more crowded than usual, owing to the autumn cattle-fair being held, and a large number of colliers and operatives on strike loitering about. In the afternoon an adjourned meeting of the coal-proprietors was held at the Royal Hotel, Market-place: Mr. Peace, general manager of the collieries belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, in the chair. There was a large attendance of masters, and the proceedings lasted about an hour. By the time it terminated, several hundred colliers had assembled in front of the hotel, and manifested great anxiety to learn the result of the meeting. They appear to have indulged a hope that the masters would have compromised the dispute by consenting to give an advance of one penny to the shilling (8*1* per cent.), instead of twopence in the shilling. When, however, they learned that the masters had only decided to throw open their pits for the men to go to work at the same prices as they came out at, they seemed much disappointed, and showed an uneasy feeling.

About half-past six o'clock, five or six gentlemen came out of the hotel together, and went along the Market-place into Wallgate. They were followed by the mob, who hooted, cheered, and jostled them. Two of them took refuge in the shop of Mr. Johnson, watchmaker; but a stone was quickly thrown at the window, and a sheet of plate-glass broken. The chief constable of the borough came up with his small force—six or seven—and endeavoured to persuade the mob to disperse quietly; but they, finding that the objects of their displeasure had escaped, turned upon the police, and began to pelt them with oyster-shells, Macadam stones, &c. Finding that the presence of the police only tended to excite the crowd the more, the chief constable marched his men off to the police-office, amidst the cheers of the mob, who followed them.

When the police got back to the station, information of what was going on was sent to the Mayor, N. Eckersley, Esq.: Mr. Cook and Mr. Byrom, two of the borough magistrates, were also sent for. The two latter gentlemen, being unconnected with either strike, went into the Market-place, with the view to prevail upon the mob to disperse; but meanwhile the rioters had begun to break lamps and put the lights out; and as the magistrates got near them a cry was raised, "Let's go to the Eagle" (Royal Hotel). Cabbages, potatoes, &c., were seized from the market-stalls and hurled at the windows of that house, and then the stalls themselves were broken to form bludgeons. Mr. Cook and Mr. Byrom being unable to effect any good, returned to the police-station, and informed the Mayor of what was going on. His worship, the chief constable, nine policemen, and about twenty special constables, then went to the spot; but the stones and other missiles were flying so thickly that all the special constables, and a few of the policemen, disappeared. Somebody seized a fellow in the act of throwing at the windows, and two or three officers marched off with him to the station.

At length the Mayor, and the few officers who supported him, left the spot, and went back to the police station. His worship immediately hurried to the station of the London and North-Western Railway, from which he despatched a messenger by special engine to Preston for the military, and at half-past six he transmitted a message by electric telegraph, to hasten the movements of the troops.

After demolishing the windows of the Royal Hotel, the mob broke a number of windows in Millgate, including those of the police-office.

A little before nine o'clock, the mob returned to the Royal Hotel. The rioters now consisted of about 500 persons, and there appeared to be more factory operatives than colliers amongst them. The second attack on the hotel was more violent than the first. They entered the lower rooms, broke the mirrors, picture frames, drinking-glasses, and some furniture, stole liquors, and attempted to set fire to a curtain. The illustration upon the preceding page represents the condition of the

hotel after this destructive attack. Again the mob went through the Market-place and down Wallgate, breaking lamps and windows.

In Queen-street they did great damage to the windows and frames of six or eight houses. The house of Mr. Johnson, cotton-spinner, Chapel-lane, was then visited; but Mr. Johnson and his family took refuge in the factory premises. The rioters quickly made a wreck of doors and windows, and then entered the two parlours. A finger organ and piano, mirrors, chairs, picture-frames, and other moveable articles, were broken to pieces.

From this house they went to that of Mr. Tipping, cotton-spinner, and destroyed the lower windows of his house, counting-house, and warehouse. The Bridge Inn, Chapel-lane, was similarly served. Returning, they attacked a provision shop at the corner of Chapel-lane and Darlington-street. Its windows were smashed, and its contents stolen or damaged. The mob next went up King-street, and did much mischief.

The next point of attack was the shop of Mr. Collison, pawnbroker, Standishgate, where windows, frames, and shutters were broken. The rioters continued their way up Standishgate and along Wigan-lane, as far as the shop of Mr. Liptrot, provision dealer and grocer, which they entered and sacked. They then returned towards the centre of the town. This was about half-past eleven o'clock.

During this time the Mayor, and a number of other gentlemen, were at the station, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the military; and just before twelve o'clock two companies (150 rank and file) of the 34th Regiment (under the command of Capt. Wilt, Lieut. Westhead, and Ensigns Lawrence and Byrom) arrived at Wigan. The police then marched up Wallgate, through the Market-place, and up Standishgate, followed by the Mayor and the military.

When the rioters (who were returning from Mr. Liptrot's) were met in the last-mentioned street, they were a very small body, and quickly fled. Five were caught—two young men and three lads, and taken to the police station. In their possession was found a quantity of tea, sugar, biscuits, stones, &c. After marching through the principal streets, the military went to the Moot-hall and Town-hall, the town being then in a very peaceable state, and the streets deserted.

Wigan was perfectly quiet on Monday; groups of colliers and factory operatives were in the streets; and the Mayor had thought it right to direct that all the stalls should be removed out of the Market-place that night, and the fair discontinued.

ATTACK BY TURNOUTS AT WIGAN.

In consequence of the recent disturbances, Mr. Peace, the agent for the Earl of Balcarres, at Haigh, near Wigan, procured the services of a large number of men from Wales, to enter the coal-pits of his Lordship, in the place of those who are now on strike. These men were not taken direct to Wigan; but were conveyed to some very extensive works at New Springs, known as the Saw-mills, where railway carriages and colliery stocks are prepared. In the saw-mills, through the exertions of Mr. Peace, a regular commissariat had been established, and everything required for feeding them. Silently, however, as the men were conveyed to their lodgings, their arrival got known, and the colliers instantly concerted means to get rid of them.

On Monday there were meetings of colliers at Aspull and at Wigan, and they determined not to go into the pits upon the terms the masters offered; and there seems to have been an understanding come to that the attack should be made on the Saw-mills at night, and that a simultaneous attack should be made upon Wigan. The latter was not carried into effect owing to the presence of the military. Inspector Gillett, of the Bolton division of rural constabulary, who has been stationed at Aspull during the last six weeks, on account of the turn-out, was sent for, and arrived at the Saw-mills about half-past four o'clock, with ten men. About six o'clock a mob was heard coming from the direction of Wigan, and before they stopped they walked up to a kind of stockade, strongly formed of timber, guarding an outer yard leading to the works. They cried out that they were not come to fight the battles of the "Lord's (Balcarres) colliers," and daring them to come out and fight.

They then proceeded towards Aspull, but soon returned, about 350 of them, armed with sticks and stones. They tried to force the outer gate, but it was too strong, and they then sought to climb it; but Inspector Gillett had planted his men behind the stockade, and as the rioters put their hands up they beat them down. The mob then threw the paving stones with which the road is paved, taking the men in flank, and hurting some of them. Gillett then drew them off to the warehouse, which is situated a considerable distance beyond the stockade, and across the passage to the works. The mob outside soon scaled the woodwork, and rushing at a beacon fire in the centre of the yard, proceeded to put it out. One of Mr. Peace's men then fired a gun through a window in the warehouse, and the contents of the piece, small shot, is supposed to have taken effect upon a man who was putting out the fire. This was unexpected by the assailants, and they hastily drew back to the gates; but, finding that they were not pursued, they encouraged one another by epithets more varied than select. They advanced a second time much further into the yard, and when they were within range, they were fired at again by four more men, with pieces loaded with larger shot. This drove them back.

They left the place, and when Mr. Gillett and his men followed them up they found all gone in the direction of Wigan. If any were wounded they were taken away. During the short fight, which lasted for half an hour, the military were sent for from Wigan, and Captain Wilt, with about 150 men, attended. The magistrates, fearing that outbreaks would occur elsewhere, telegraphed to Manchester for dragoons; and a troop of the 1st Royals reached Wigan at two a.m., under the command of Captain Ainslie.

THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.—Several labourers and a great number of mechanics are now employed between the Blackwall Railway terminus, Fenchurch-street, City, and Goodman's-fields, in constructing massive brickwork on the north side of the line, which is intended to widen the railway, so as to admit of another line of carriages, as the traffic has so much increased, and the amount of luggage conveyed to and from the east and western parts of the metropolis for transmission on the various other lines of railway.

DANGEROUS STATE OF THE HOUSES IN THE STRAND.—On Saturday, at the Court Leet of the Duchy of Lancaster, held before the high steward, and a jury of the principal inhabitants of the duchy, the jury viewed two houses on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, which had been reported to be in a dangerous condition. These houses are situated in Norfolk-street, near the spot where the late fatal accident occurred. The jury reported, after inspecting the premises, that they were in a most dilapidated state. A fine of £50 was then imposed upon the Duke of Norfolk.

THE NEW STREET IN THE CITY.—Considerable progress has been made with New Cannon-street, which now extends westward to Old Change, and is only divided from St. Paul's Churchyard by a few stacks of old houses. The new street will pass at the back of the handsome row of warehouses lately erected on the south-east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, and form a junction with the latter at St. Paul's-chain. The only unsightly objects which at present detract from the magnificent ensemble of the new street are the unfinished buildings and debris of old houses on the south side of New Cannon-street, between Queen-street and Old Change. In the midst of these eyesores is an old church (St. Mildred's), standing in an almost isolated position, almost in the way of the traffic, and exhibiting an extremely shabby appearance. This church is expected to come down.

PARIAN THIEVES.—Numerous robberies of cigars having lately been committed in cigar-shops, and the species of robbery called *rendez moi* (demanding change for a larger piece of money than that actually given), having also been extensively practised in those and other shops, the police made an investigation, and having discovered that the thieves formed a band acting under the orders of a chief, took measures for arresting them all. This they effected. The band are twelve in number, and amongst them are some females. All the band bear nicknames. The chief, who was always dressed with extreme elegance, is called the Great Conqueror; another is Sans Douilles (without hair); another, Riquiqui; a third, Mort a la Police (death to the police); a fourth, Brindezine, alias Moricot, alias Drink without Thirst; the fifth, the Cambruskin (the countryman); a sixth, the Baviniste (pilferer of pocket-handkerchiefs); another, Je mesbigne (I run away); and another, Boule en Dos (humpback). Some of the women bear nicknames which have been used by certain novel-writers: one of them is called the Chouette. When any of the band went into a shop to attempt a robbery, the Great Conqueror used to make a rule of being present; and, if by chance the thief happened to be detected, he read him a severe lecture, and giving him a piece of 5*s*, said, "Go and get yourself hanged elsewhere!" This generally softened the wrath of the shopkeeper; and the thief, who always pretended to weep bitterly, was allowed to depart. The Great Conqueror, in addition to superintending his band, and directing them where to operate, was a very skilful pilferer of cigars. Whilst examining a box to select one or two, which he paid for, he could slip unobserved a dozen into his sleeve. In addition to all this, the band used to pick up partially-smoked cigars in the streets, and make them into cigarettes. The total revenues of the association, from one source or another, were rather considerable, and they were divided according to certain fixed regulations.—*Galigani.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday,

Fresh rumours, so often spread, and so often contradicted by the facts, of the approach of the *sacre*—are once more afloat. It appears certain that the carriage used on the occasion of the consecration of Charles X., that prepared for the christening of the Count de Chambord, and three other of the State carriages, are being altered and embellished with the utmost magnificence.

Certain journals have been spreading a report of an intention on the part of Louis Napoleon to visit London; this project, of which nothing is known in the diplomatic circles, seems to exist only in the imagination of the papers in question, there being no apparent reason whatsoever to justify such an idea.

On Sunday the last steeple-chase of the season took place at La Marche. The fineness of the weather attracted a large attendance, headed by Louis Napoleon and the Empress.

The Prince Napoleon is gone to Stuttgart, at the invitation of the King of Wurtemberg, the brother of his mother, ex-Queen of Westphalia. It was at Stuttgart that the Prince for some time pursued his military studies. His Imperial Highness travelled under the name of Comte de Meudon, to avoid all official receptions on his journey; but, having arrived at his destination, he resumes his title, and receives the honours due to his rank.

The nomination of General Baraguay d'Hilliers as Ambassador at Constantinople, in the place of M. Delacour, was known for some days before the official announcement of the fact in the *Moniteur*; and was even stated in the *Journal des Débats* on Monday, and thence copied into other papers previous to its notification in the organ of the Government.

The great event in the sporting world here, has been the sale at Chantilly, of the racing stud of M. Aumont, the first, decidedly, in France. Some of the best horses fetched extremely high prices; Aguila was purchased by the Comte de Prado for 45,000 francs (£1800); Royal-quadrille, was bought in by M. Aumont at 31,100 francs.

An accident, which most providentially proved harmless, occurred on Saturday last. The gigantic stone cross, which crowned the facade of the Madeleine, gave way, and falling on the steps, was shattered to atoms; fortunately no one was on the spot. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to replace the cross, for which the architecture of the building is wholly unsuited, both as to appearance and security.

The frequency and gravity of railroad accidents is becoming a subject of serious attention and alarm. That of last week, on the Versailles Railway, right bank, is the third of a similar nature—the giving way of a rail—which has occurred on that line. It is certain that a great want of attention—independent of any defect of material or construction—exists on this railway; the arrival and departure of some of the trains—especially the Sunday evening ones—being extremely irregular; and the hurry and confusion attendant on this irregularity having, on more than one occasion, falling under our personal observation, led to much inconvenience, and even danger.

The sixth sale of the guillotine, that of Tarves, has taken place on the public square. The interesting relic fell into the hands of a cabinet-maker for the sum of thirty francs; and the cord, the *coperet*, and the panier, were sold separately by the purchaser, at a considerable profit.

One of the best illustrations of the French school of dancing—the rival of Vestris—has just died in Paris, at the age of seventy-one. Louis Dupont composed, wrote, and danced ballets for the great theatres of Paris, St. Petersburg, and Naples, and finally became manager of the Theatre de la Porte de Carinhie, at Vienna. Dupont, at the period of his death, was residing at Beaujon (one of the suburbs of Paris) with his nephew, M. Paul Dupont, a dramatic writer, of much talent and popularity. Verdi has arrived in Paris, where he proposes to pass the winter and to complete his opera, "King Lear." The Théâtre Français, desirous to prove to the public that the presence of Mdile. Rachel is not indispensable to its success, is preparing a number of entertainments to succeed each other with a rapidity that must give an extraordinary variety to its representations. To "Murillo" succeeds "Une Journée d'Agricella;" the *reprise* of "Clotilde," the *chef d'œuvre* of Frédéric Soulie, performed by Mdile. Judith; "La Sœur de Sigismond," by E. Augier and Jules Sandeau, with Mme. Madeline Brohan; "Aïsée," by M. Paul Foucher; a piece by Scribe, for the *début* of l'essai, who quits the Gymnase for this theatre; and a grand drama in verse by Jules Lacroix. The Théâtre Lyrique is giving an opera ballet—the music by M. A. Adams—entitled, "Le Danseur du Roi;" a sufficiently mediocre production, saved by St. Léon and Mdile. Zella, a *débutante* from Vienna, of remarkable talent, style, and originality; and who, to such merits, adds those of youth and beauty; with such elements, success is certain. Mdile. Cruvelli is said to be engaged at the Grand Opera, with a salary of £4000, and four months' *congé*. Albini is to have £80 a night at the "Italiens." The Gymnase is giving one of those *mignonnes* pieces, in which it and the *Français* stand unrivalled—one of those *spirituel* dialogues, which go by the conventional name of *proverbes*, entitled "Le Pour et le Contre," played by Mdile. Rose Chéri and Dupuis, with a grace, a *naturel*, and a tone of good society that render the illusion perfect. At the Variétés, "Pepito," an *Opéra comique* in one act—the music by Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violin-cellist—has great and merited success.

Marshal Narvaez and Queen Christina will leave Paris for Madrid immediately.

The report of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress is again revived. It is confirmed in some measure by the preparation of the state carriages for a grand ceremony. The coach used by Charles X. at his coronation has been newly painted and gilt. The lamps have been removed, and it has been ornamented with eagles. The carriage used at the baptism of the Count de Chambord has been prepared for King Jerome. Three other carriages have been fitted up for the members of the Imperial family. Those carriages are called the Turquoise, the Topaze, and the Victoire. All those changes have been made with the utmost despatch.

The Government have adopted a plan, which, it is expected, will enable housekeepers to supply themselves with butchers' meat at a more reasonable rate than that required by the butchers. During the administration of M. Carlier, as Prefect of Police, about two years since, a market was established where carcasses of beef and mutton are sold by auction. But this arrangement only served the butchers and proprietors of large establishments, such as hotels and taverns. By the late arrangement a second market is opened where meat is retailed by auction, and a purchaser may procure a single joint. This is an advantage to the consumer, and must eventually put an end to the monopoly which the butchers of Paris have so long enjoyed. There has been a further rise in the Paris corn-market within the last week.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is, by an Imperial decree, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, in the stead of M. de la Cour, called to other duties. He takes with him rather a numerous personnel, and what is not unworthy of notice, his secretaries and attachés will be all, or very nearly all, military men, belonging to different arms of the service, and of various grades; in fact, a regular staff. Thus, if anything should occur at Constantinople to require the services of military men, or should the Porte renew the application it made some time since of having some general officers of the French army, they will be found on the spot instead of having to be sent from Paris. The appointment of the General may be taken as a proof that French diplomacy in the East has entered into a new phase, in conformity with the change which the question itself has undergone. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is more a military man than a diplomatist; and it is possible that he has been selected to carry into execution plans that have already been adopted rather than to perform the duties involved in the drawing up of notes and protocols. The Turks, at all events, will so understand the mission. The new Ambassador is allied

to the family of Foy—being, in fact, brother-in-law to the late General of that name. General Foy was attached for some time to the Embassy of General Sebastiani in 1808, at Constantinople; and, as Colonel of Artillery, co-operated in preparing the defence of that city against the English, who now unite with their former enemies for the protection of the Ottoman Empire.

The *Journal de St. Quentin* gives the following details of a visit which the Emperor and Empress paid a few days ago to the fortress of Ham:

On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, the Princess Mathilde, and some persons of the Court, arrived here incognito. Without having given any intimation of his intention, he proceeded at once to the fortress, his former prison during a period of six years, and when he crossed the drawbridge his features appeared much changed—his emotion was great. His Majesty then went to the gate through which he had effected his escape, and, the porter having opened it, the Emperor immediately related to the Empress, with the greatest detail, all the circumstances of his flight. He afterwards ascended to his old apartment, and when they arrived there the Empress threw herself into his arms and embraced him with a tender emotion. After this scene, which much affected the persons present, the Emperor went out on the terrace, and examined the remaining flowers of those which he had formerly cultivated. The Empress plucked some branches, and distributed them around with a mournful smile. A simple and frugal repast was then served to their Majesties, under the trees in the court of the fort, and their Majesties were still occupied in partaking of it when M. Allart, the mayor, arrived, accompanied by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and by the Bishop of Arras, formerly curé in the place when the Emperor was confined in the fortress. The rumour being spread about that the Emperor was among us, a crowd soon assembled, and saluted their Majesties with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice!" and accompanied them to the gates of the town. The whole visit lasted somewhat more than an hour.

HOSTILITIES AND AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Almost as soon as the news of a collision between the contending armies arrived in Western Europe, there followed the intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between the Turkish and Russian forces. The first hostilities appear to have been unpremeditated, and the scene of the affray was not exactly the scene of the expected war. The hostile armies of the Russians and the Turks are stationed in the provinces of Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, with the waters of the Danube between them. Further down the stream—that is to say, from the point of confluence of the Pruth,—the left bank of the Danube becomes Russian territory, the opposite bank being formed by the northernmost angle of Bulgaria. It was at this part of the river that the engagement occurred. A Russian flotilla, consisting of two steamers with gunboats in tow, was proceeding to ascend the stream, when it was fired upon from the fort of Isakchi, on the Turkish bank. The object of the Russians was, doubtless, to establish a communication between the Black Sea and their own army of occupation in Wallachia; but either they approached too closely to the Ottoman guns, or the Turks had resolved to oppose the expedition. It will be seen, however, that though the Russians were "forcing a passage" up the river, and were attacked in the attempt, the operation in no degree resembles a movement of the Russian troops across the river against the Turkish forces.

The affair of Isakchi appears to have been immediately followed up by active operations on the part of the Turks, who resumed the offensive. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says:—

A private despatch from Temesvar states, that 26,000 Turks have crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat.

From Orsova another despatch says that 52,000 men have crossed, and hostilities have commenced.

This news is believed in, although not authenticated.

A subsequent despatch from Vienna professing to be authentic says:—

A force of 30,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, under the orders of Omer Pacha, passed the Danube at Kalafat on the 27th inst. A great number more were in the act of passing.

An encounter with the Russians was expected on the 28th.

Another telegraphic message, received on Wednesday, corroborates the passage of the Danube by the Turks. It comes via Semlin, and announces that "20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 27th October, near Widdin, and occupied Kalafat, which had ceased to be occupied by the Russians. There was no fight."

A large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was despatched. The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it is doubtful whether the news of the armistice agreed upon at Constantinople can arrive at the Turkish camp in time to avert a collision between the two armies.

The armistice, indeed, is said to have been agreed to by the Sultan upon the condition that hostilities had not already commenced; and it is not impossible that these untoward events may exercise an unfavourable influence on the negotiations. With this qualification, the armistice is not simply a suspension of hostilities, but an extension of time advisedly granted by the Ottoman Government for the purposes of more effectual negotiation, at the instance of European representatives. The interval assigned by Omer Pacha for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities was to expire on the 24th ult.; but, although the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the Ottoman summons had been considered at Constantinople as equivalent to a refusal, the Porte consented, at the request of the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, to prolong the term of preliminary peace until the 1st of November. This movement of the European representatives was not made without well-grounded expectations of a beneficial result; and, as the assent of the Porte to the proposition bespeaks in itself a desire to avoid extremities, there was good ground for confidence, until the intelligence of the breaking out of hostilities, that this last effort in the cause of peace would prove successful.

It would be idle to waste strategical criticism on the movements of Omer Pacha, which are, probably, as involuntary as those of a rider whose misfortune has mounted him on the back of a runaway horse. Borne away by the fanaticism of Islam, he is probably forced to lead in order to preserve the semblance of command. With an inferior force, with uncertain communications in his rear, in the face of an enemy for a long time possessed of and established in the country and far out-numbering him in cavalry, it appears the extremity of rashness to have deserted the protection of a line of strong fortresses and a mighty river, to throw himself into the midst of a hostile country at an inclement season of the year, when everything is against aggressive and in favour of defensive operations. By crossing the Danube, the Turks forfeit the resources of entrenched camps and well-provisioned stations, and must advance, with a very deficient cavalry and scarcely any military equipment, to encounter on level plains a powerful army extremely well furnished with both. For the moment, therefore, nothing seems possible but to leave the fierce hordes of Asia and the wild chivalry of the Ukraine to satiate their mutual thirst for slaughter in mutual carnage.

A letter from Belgrade, dated the 18th October, states that Omer Pacha, being informed that the Russians had evacuated Kalafat, sent a patrol to that place, which encountered a detachment of Don Cossacks. The two parties were equally seized with a panic, and each evacuated the place in great disorder. The Turks, however, came back with fresh forces, and fortified an island in the vicinity of Widdin.

The communication with the Lower Danube is entirely interrupted in consequence of recent events.

The much-talked-of and dreaded manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, on the receipt of the Turkish declaration of war, now turns out to have been a very pacific note from Prince Nesselrode, in which he informed the Four Powers that the Emperor, his master, regretted extremely that the Turks should have so misunderstood his intentions as to have pushed matters to a declaration of war; that he deplored the present state of suspense, and was most anxious for its speedy termination. As the readiest way of effecting this, and with a view to the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, he proposed that a Turkish Plenipotentiary should proceed to Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters, and arrange the matter on the spot. This proposition was declined by France and England, on the ground that matters had gone too far to allow the difference between Russia and Turkey to be arranged in this summary manner, but those powers were ready to draw up a new note, based on the evacuation of the Principalities, in which the portions of the Vienna note, which had offended Turkish dignity, should be omitted, or explained in such a way as to leave no ground for Russian interference with the sovereign rights and prerogatives of the Sultan. Such a note has been drawn up, has received the assent and approbation of Austria and Prussia, as well as of the representative of the Emperor Nicholas at Vienna, and is now on its way to Constantinople. It is also said that Lord Stratford has procured the assent of the Porte to a note, embodied in terms almost identical with those of the document now on its way to Constantinople. With this apparent agreement among the Representatives of the various Powers, the intelligence from Wallachia, although deeply to be deplored, leaves hope that the war thus inaugurated will not become protracted, or involve the western nations of Europe.

The Russians are still concentrating their troops at Bucharest. The Russian fleet is continually occupied in conveying troops to the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. Up to the commencement of hostilities the opinion prevailed that the Russians would act only on the defensive until the spring. On the 18th ult., however, Prince Gortschakoff forwarded despatches to General Osten-Sacken, urgently requesting him to advance by forced marches to the Pruth, in order that he might be able to move his reserve troops from Moldavia into Wallachia.

From the latest accounts received by way of Trebizond, it seems quite certain that the Circassians and Daghestanis have begun the war in right earnest. Several thousands of these savage warriors have come down upon the fortresses on the eastern coast of the Black Sea from Soujouk Kale to Navaghinskoi, and in Daghestan the tribes under Schamyl have attacked the Russian troops occupying the banks of the Terek. Prince Woronzoff has himself repaired to the eastern seat of war, and several reinforcements have been sent from Sevastopol to the eastern shore of the Black Sea. The Circassians are said to have approached within 45 English miles of Tiflis. They were 20,000 men, with 60 guns; and for some time Prince Woronzoff could only oppose 15,000 men to them. Fortunately for him, Generals Nesterow and Bajatinsky came up with a reinforcement of 15,000 men; the battle was renewed, and Schamyl Bey obliged to retire into his mountains. The Circassians are said to lost 2000 men, but the Russians confess that they left 5000 men on the field of battle; from which Prince Woronzoff sent Count Nicolai to St. Petersburg with an urgent demand for reinforcements, without which he should be obliged to evacuate not only Tiflis, but Georgia.

We hear from Constantinople that the same excitement and the same zeal against the Russians continue to be manifested.

The great drawbacks for the Turks are, a want of general officers, and a lack of money. The greater part of the Turkish fleet is gone to Batoum; and it is affirmed that a communication with Schamyl has been established.

Mustapha Pacha has gone from Constantinople to the Greek frontier, to take the command of the corps of observation which is forming there. The greater part of the subjects of the King of Greece are leaving the Turkish capital, it being notorious that the relations between the two Governments are becoming less amicable from day to day. The exports of corn from Constantinople are prohibited.

GREECE.

As soon as the declaration of war between Turkey and Russia was known at Athens, several hundred armed Greeks, led on by two officers, crossed the frontiers, and advanced towards Arta and Prevesa, with the intention of expelling the Turkish garrisons, and then proceeding to Janina. The probable consequences of the invasion will be a general rising in Albania, which may extend to Thessaly—a province that has long been in a disturbed state.

ITALY.

The Austrian authorities are said to have discovered a new conspiracy on the part of the revolutionary party, who had organised a simultaneous outbreak in Austrian Italy and Sardinia. Numerous arrests have taken place at Milan and elsewhere, and the watchfulness of the police and military authorities in Italy is redoubled.

We hear from the Papal dominions, that the price of corn at Ravenna, Forli, and other places, has risen very considerably, and that all the corn that comes from without, disappears at once. Disturbances had occurred at Forli and Faenza, but had been speedily put down. The Gonfaloniers of those towns had given in their resignation.

SPAIN.

The influence of Marshal Narvaez at Court appears to be reviving. M. José de Zaragoza is to assume the government of the province of Madrid. M. Zaragoza occupied that post during the administration of Marshal Narvaez, and resigned with him in 1851. The Opposition Senators have resolved to oppose the present Ministry, as its political system was the same as that of the last Cabinet.

AMERICA.

By the *Arabia* we have advices from New York to the 19th ult. She brought 1,216,000 dollars in specie on freight.

The yellow fever was raging fearfully at various points on the Mississippi river and in the interior.

A private meeting of some exiles of different countries is reported to have taken place at New York, by whose unanimous decision Major L. Terzucanovici, formerly aide-de-camp of General Murawski, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the French Legion in Sicily, had been appointed to form a volunteer legion in the United States, intended to sail for Constantinople.

United States and State loans are firm, the purchases of the Government absorbing all of the former that appear. Several of the States are also, from time to time, purchasers of considerable amounts of their own debts, as investments of the sinking-funds provided for their redemption. The scarcity of money is felt principally in the large commercial cities. In the interior the supply is ample, and the payments to the seaboard are made with great promptness and regularity. The agricultural interest is very prosperous, and, while this is the case, there is no reason to apprehend any serious crisis in the business of the country generally. The rate of discount for first-class paper is twelve per cent. Messrs. Dimond and Co., of Bristol, Rhode Island, sugar-merchants, &c., had suspended payment. Their liabilities were said to be very large. The rumours of failures among the dry goods jobbers were confirmed. The failure of Messrs. Winston and Seaman, jobbers, Pine-street, had also been announced.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

The Rev. Wade Meara pleaded guilty to publishing a false and malicious libel, concerning the Hon. Craven Berkeley, and also on other noble families with which the defendant was connected. With the permission of the counsel for the prosecution, the prisoner then entered into recognizances of £1000 to appear when called on, and also to keep the peace for five years. He was then discharged.

Mr. Abrahams, the highly respectable surveyor of Norfolk-street, Strand, surrendered to take his trial on the coroner's inquisition, charging him with causing the death of Robert Thompson, his wife, and George Rowe, by negligence, in the falling of the house, No. 184, Strand. Mr. Ryland, the counsel for the prosecution, said that, after reading over the depositions, he could see no case for going to the jury. Mr. Justice Cresswell fully concurred in that opinion; and the jury, under direction, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on all the indictments. When Mr. Abraham entered the court in the morning, he was attended by the following gentlemen:—Sir Richard Bethell, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A.; Mr. William Tite, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Thomas Hopper, Mr. John Shaw (official referee), Mr. J. B. Bunning, Mr. James Pennethorne (of her Majesty's Woods and Forests), Mr. Ambrose Poynter (official referee), Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. Henry A. Hunt, Mr. George Pownall, Mr. H. Maltby, Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, Mr. Thomas Little, Mr. H. Holland, Mr. John Addison, C.E.; Mr. J. H. Hakewill, Mr. A. B. Frend, Mr. E. Horne, Mr. W. Nixon; together with the undermentioned eminent district surveyors—Mr. George Smith, Mercers' Hall; Mr. Samuel Angell, Mr. William Moseley, Mr. E. E. Hakewill, and Mr. Henry Flower; all of whom were prepared to testify, in the strongest terms, to the care, experience, and ability of Mr. Abraham.

Richard Paddington and Joseph Wood, the fireman and driver of the express-train that did so much damage at Hornsey, last September, were placed at the bar; but Mr. Justice Cresswell being of opinion there was no case for the jury, and the counsel concurring, the defendants were discharged.

The two Lascars, *Ahalt* and *Ali*, were tried for feloniously cutting and wounding Robert Mills, on board the *Queen of the Teign*, during an attempt at mutiny, were found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. This case closed the present sittings of the Court.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A very valuable and curious collection of English and foreign autographs was submitted to public competition last week. Among the most curious specimens sold were two holograph letters of Oliver Cromwell: they realised respectively £27 and £9. A letter signed by Henry VIII. fetched £4 17s., and was bought, as was understood, for the British Museum. A long letter of Martin Luther, in the Latin tongue, went for £7 10s.; and one of the Byron letters, a specimen of most perfect literary forgery, was knocked down for 10s.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLIPPERS.—The trial of speed between American and English clippers engaged in the China trade, has now been decided in favour of the latter. The English clipper-ship, *Saturday* last; while the American clipper-ship, *Challenge*, sailed for London on the 13th, and has not yet been reported. The *Chrysolute*, which made the fastest trip last year, sailed from Whampoa on the 30th July, and may be shortly expected.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The question to whom public statues should be erected has formed the subject of conversation in other than artistic circles. Some would carry us back to Greek and Roman examples; and others, more prudently, narrow the ground, by trying the question on its own merits, and principally with respect to this country. "Is a public statue a public honour?" it is asked. "It should be," is the reply not unfavourably urged, in the bow-window of Whites'; "and no out-door statue should be allowed to be erected in London, but by the approbation of Parliament, and the consent of the Crown. A public statue may be made a public eye-sore. A committee of private gentlemen may meet, pass resolutions, subscribe, and occupy a public thoroughfare with a private statue of their own. Look at the statue to the Duke of Wellington on the Arch at Hyde-park-corner. Is not the eye of every person of taste offended at seeing such a statue on such a site? Does not every foreigner shrug his shoulders with surprise when he sees what barbarity we are guilty of in the very threshold of fashionable London! No honours on this side idolatry can be too great for Englishmen to pay to the Duke of Wellington. But surely we carried our admiration of the Duke on the other side of idolatry in the Duke's lifetime, when we made the principal object to be seen from his back drawing-room window a statue to himself; and the engrossing object to be seen from his front drawing-room window, another and still more imposing statue to himself. Our witty poet in St. James's-place has been heard to contend that statues should be erected only to the dead, and equestrian statues only to warriors who have gained great victories. What is to hinder a committee of Manchester men from erecting a statue to Mr. Bright in the heart of Westminster—but Mr. Bright's own good sense; and the sense, let us hope, of the press, in exposing the folly of such a proceeding? What is easier than to get up a statue to a public man? But it seems to me that the first thing needful is to secure the consent of the individual whom it is intended to honour. The marble statue to his Royal Highness within the vestibule at Lloyd's—set up to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange by his Royal Highness—is, at least, in place; but a bronze out-door statue to the Prince, while the Prince is alive, seems most woefully out of place anywhere. Let the Prince continue to fulfil his numerous offices with the same skill and good sense as he has ever shown in them, and posterity—and that posterity his contemporaries—will perpetuate his person in brass and in stone;—and unborn ages will not complain of either the too early or the too tardy honours rendered to virtue and talent reared and turned to good account in so lofty a station. But let no busy-bodies presume to meddle in the matter without authority from the person most interested.

The case of Mrs. Hogg, the widow of the far-famed Ettrick Shepherd, the general distribution of Government patronage to literary men and the widows of literary men, has been once more a fruitful topic among authors and the friends of authors. We are not, we confess, admirers of a system of Government assistance to men who are able to assist themselves. Pensions to authors in the prime of life, in the vigour of their fancy, with sound constitutions and inquiring minds, are too often drawbacks to exertion. That they should be given to men who have done some great work, honourably and usefully now, and to be better known hereafter, no well-wisher to literature has been heard to deny, and no House of Commons has been known to quarrel with. It is the distribution of the money that the country is contending with, for no one disputes the usefulness of authors who has read the modest and touching dedication of Scott, of the *Waverley Novels*, to King George IV.:—"The author of this collection of works of fiction would not have presumed to solicit for them your Majesty's august patronage, were it not that the perusal has been supposed, in some instances, to have succeeded in amusing hours of relaxation, or relieving those of languor, pain, or anxiety; and, therefore, must have so far aided the warmest wish of your Majesty's heart, by contributing, in however small a degree, to the happiness of your people."

If authors, by their skill in narrative and word-painting, can smooth the bed of pain and death, how much is due to them from the public to whom they have given more than has been, or can be, repaid to them. If much is due to a great author, surely something is due to his widow, who has struggled long but unsuccessfully with the world, and against whose fair virtue, or propriety of behaviour, not one word has been or can ever be breathed. On the 21st of this month the Ettrick Shepherd—he whose songs have added to Scottish patriotism and done honour to English poetry—will have been dead eighteen years. During these eighteen years his widow has struggled almost unassisted with a young family; and now in her declining years, when no longer able to work as before, she looks (and with justice too) for some assistance from the Government: the people of this country by the act of their own chosen Parliament, having given to the Government, for the time being, the privilege of distributing every year pensions to the amount of £1200 among people distinguished for literature, science, and the arts, and the widows and children of people so distinguished. We shall be curious to see the return of the next distribution. North Britons will, indeed, have a wrong if the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd is omitted in the next return.

Two discoveries of moment connected with the history of art in this country have become public during the present week. The love of Charles I. for pictures and statues, for painters and for sculptors, is well known. Not so that he actually employed Inigo Jones in building a pier at Blackfriars—where Vandyck lived when in England—to enable him to land and inspect the pictures of the great painter. Fancy her Majesty ordering Sir Charles Barry to make a road leading to the house of Sir Edward Landseer, in St. John's-wood, to enable her Majesty to alight and see the pictures of our great living painter. The other discovery relates to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The person whose influence induced Sir Joshua's father to make his son a painter, and send him to London, was Mr. Cutcliffe, of Bideford, in Devonshire—a new name in the story of Sir Joshua. Mr. Cotton's forthcoming life of Sir Joshua will, it is said, contain many new curious passages connected with Reynolds's early residence in London, and the position of painters when Hudson and Hayman were lords in the ascendant.

THE BLIND MONARCH AND THE BLIND DRAMATIST.—We noticed some short time since that the blind dramatist, the veteran Moncrieff, had been honoured with an intimation from his august Majesty, the present amiable and highly-gifted King of Hanover, that, on his return from his visit to this country, to his own kingdom, there would be forwarded from the Court of Hanover, to the ill-fated dramatist, the Royal Hanoverian Gold Medal of Honour of the Arts and Sciences. This distinguished order of merit was originally instituted by his Majesty's illustrious father, Ernest Augustus, *König von Hannover*. A few days back a King's messenger was despatched from the Court with the promised honour. It is a massive gold medal: the value of it, as mere bullion, is nearly £20. On the face of it is an exquisitely finished profile of the founder, with his title, &c.; on the reverse, encircled with a wreath of laurel, so entwined as to contain the name of the individual thus decorated, are the words "Für Kunst und Wissenschaft."

DISMISSAL OF PROFESSOR MAURICE FROM KING'S COLLEGE.—A painful sensation was created on Saturday morning, by an announcement on the part of Dr. Jelf, that Professor F. D. Maurice's lectures on Ecclesiastical History, would be discontinued. It is understood that Mr. Maurice has been definitely removed from his chair by the council, in consequence of the doubts respecting his orthodoxy suggested by a volume of "Theological Essays" recently published. The students of all departments, however, have taken up the matter very warmly, and will no doubt make a strong demonstration in favour of Mr. Maurice. The greatest excitement prevails in the college, and expressions of indignation and regret are heard on all sides.—*Morning Herald*.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—H.M.S. "HERMES" IN THE YANG-TZE-KIANG RIVER.



NANKIN INSURGENT CHIEFS AND INSURGENTS.

OUR diplomatic and naval authorities in China have taken great pains to preserve a strict neutrality during the late rebellion; and the Chinese Imperial authorities having industriously spread a report that the English were about to assist them with a naval and military force against the insurgents—and having, to give colour to this rumour, persuaded some sailors to desert from the *Salamander*—the *Hermes*, in the month of July in the present year, sent its boats up the Yang-tze-Kiang River, with orders to discover the deserters, if possible, and bring them back to Shanghai, where the *Hermes* was then lying. This expedition, courageously undertaken with so small a force, was frequently fired at during its progress up the river, and was compelled to return without having succeeded in the object of its search. But the officers in charge of the boats brought back some important and valuable information relative to the position of the bellicose forces and the prospects of the civil war.

We have been favoured with the diary of Mr. Williams, the mate of the *Hermes*, which has not yet been published, and with some Illustrative Sketches by the same gentleman, which, taken together, delineate, in an interesting manner, the aspects of the country and the scenes presented upon the Yang-tze-Kiang during the insurrection. It will be observed that, while the diary relates exclusively to the expedition of the boats in search of the deserters, the Sketches were taken during the previous voyage of the *Hermes* up the Yang-tze Kiang in April, when, with her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir G. Bonham, on board, she sailed up to Nankin to assure the victorious rebel chiefs of the neutrality of the British nation. The Sketches include a view of the fire-raft sent down by the Tartars on the night of April 27, 1853, off Nankin, with H.M.S. *Hermes* getting under way, and having the interpreter's boat in tow. Another Sketch represents the *Hermes*, on her return from Nankin, shelling the heights in front of Chin-kiang-foo, on the 3rd of May, the heights being crowned with stockades. The other Illustrations sufficiently explain themselves.

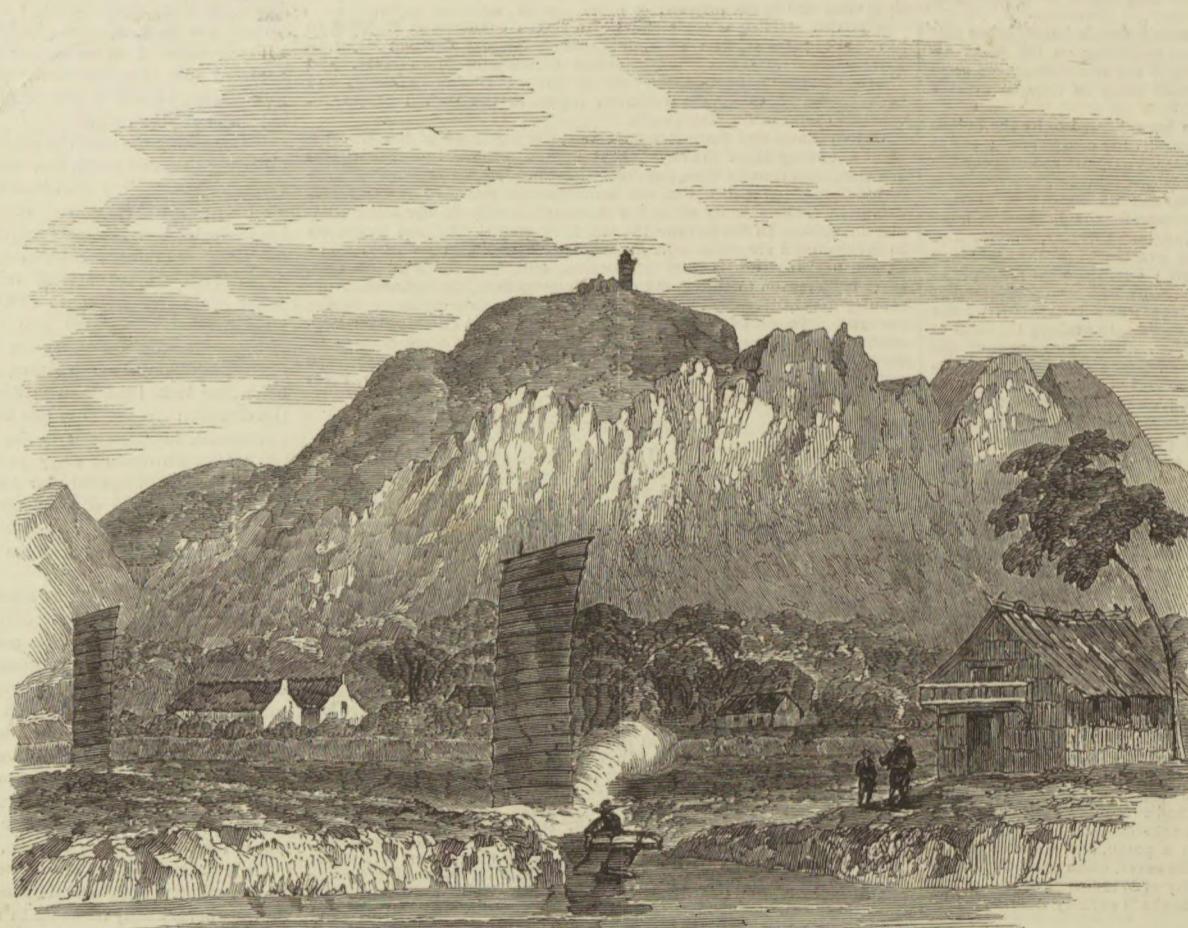
The Yang-tze-Kiang (or "Son of the Ocean") is a large river, which

joins the sea a little to the north of Shanghai. It drains the central provinces of China, and is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river and with most parts of China. The tide ascends it to the lake Po-yang, 450 miles from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 miles.

Woosung is a small maritime town 80 miles north-west of Chusan, strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843. Chin-kiang-foo, the furthest point reached by the boat expedition—is a fortified city 45 miles E.N.E. of Nankin. It was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, July 21, 1842. With these preliminary explanations, we now proceed to give Mr. Williams's journal:

At 5.30 p.m., Thursday, June 23rd, our small fleet of four sail shoved off from the Consulate jetty (Shanghai), and with a light breeze and strong ebb, stood down the river. Our party was thus divided; in the leading, or Commodore's boat, were Lieutenant Spratt and myself; this was a most ancient and leaky boat, whose appearance held forth little promise of comfort. In the second, were one corporal and private, of the *Hermes*, and two blue-jackets, and two Marines, of the *Salamander*, with two sets of irons. The third contained one of the inferior Mandarins of the Taoutae's suite (gold ball, 7th cl.) and his retinue; this was a most superior boat, not only in point of size, but being also fitted up with most excellent furniture. The fourth boat carried Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows, Government interpreter.

By night-fall the weather had become overcast, and on reaching Woosung the rain was so heavy and the night so intense, that, to avoid separation, we ran into the creek, where we anchored for the night. Finding comfort and sleep out of the question, owing to the myriads of mosquitoes, we took to cigars, and passed a wretched night. Meadows finding himself incommoded by having his teacher in the same boat, here hired another to convey him, which swelled our fleet to five. Friday, 24th, at 9.30 a.m., breakfasted, and afterwards weighed anchor; stood out with the last of the ebb in order to get the flood setting up the Yang-tze, and, with a fresh breeze and cloudy sky, beat out of the Woosung river. Entering the main stream with a slant wind and strong flood, we made good way, keeping in with the left bank, with several other boats in company. At four, dined luxuriously off cold ham on board Meadows's boat, which being the most comfortable, we agreed to make our head quarters (*i.e.* spend the day and mess in). At five p.m. passed Harvey Point, banks very flat, and monotonous, plenty of clumps of trees



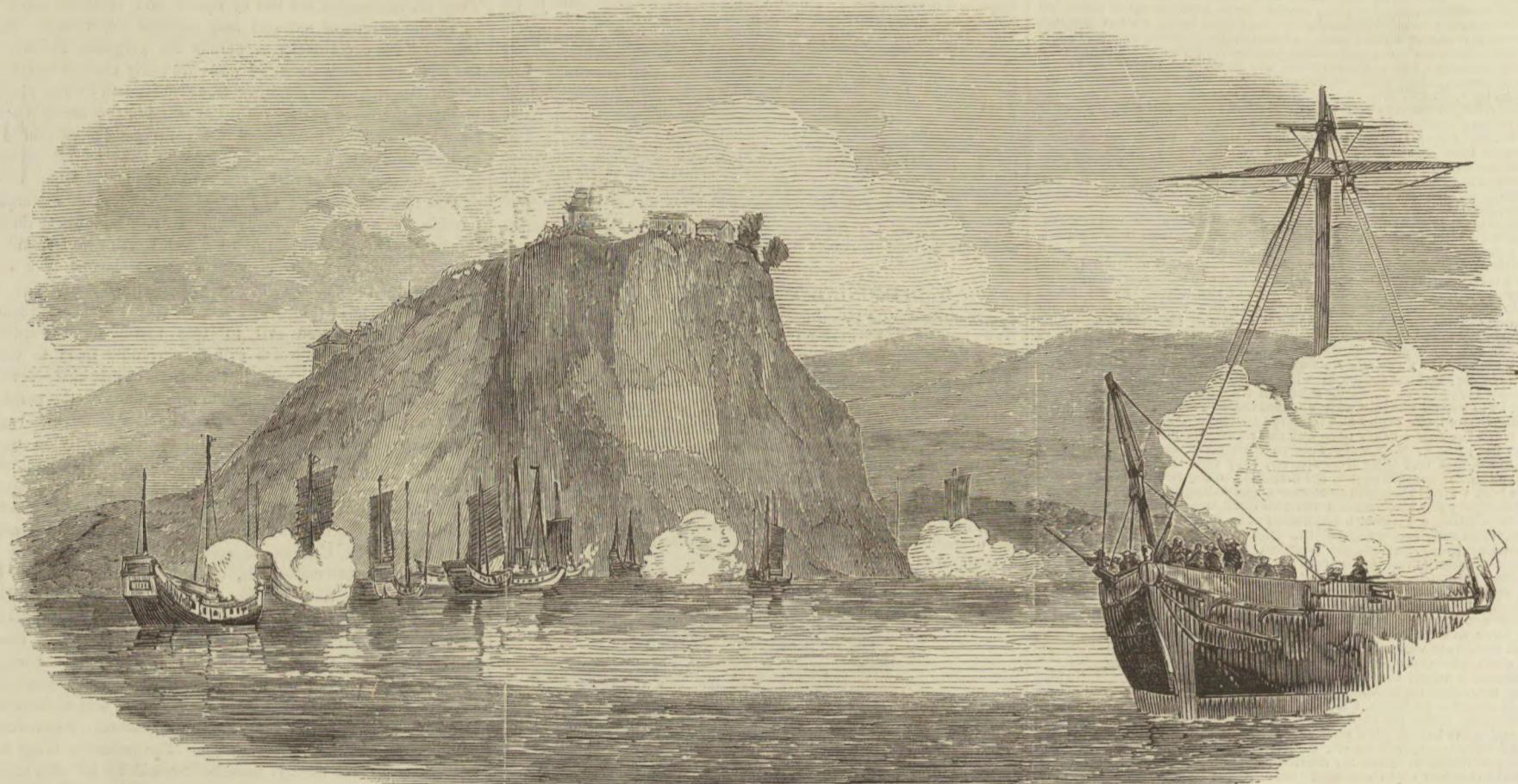
CHOOSHAY PAGODA, FROM THE SHAY-AOU RIVER.



POSITION OF IMPERIALISTS.

POSITION OF INSURGENTS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—H.M.S. "HERMES" IN THE YANG-TZE-KIANG RIVER.



H.M.S. "HERMES" SHELLING THE HEIGHTS IN FRONT OF CHIN-KIANG-FOO.

and a few straggling huts. Seven p.m. tide-turning came to; night very dark and dismal.

Saturday, 25th, at seven a.m., got under way, and, with a light breeze, attempted to proceed; but, finding we made no progress, came to again. One p.m., flood set in, up anchor, and proceeded. Six, Passed Lang-shan

(Wolf-hill). The river is here seven miles broad. Observed the mandarin-boat stand towards a small junk coming down stream, and, when within a few yards, fire at him. Knowing the bullying propensities of these gentlemen, when the opposing party is weak, and they think they are backed up, we steered for them, and came up just as the mandarin's headman was boarding her, with cocked pistol in one hand and sword in the other. Turned him out, for fear he should shoot some one; and, searching the boat ourselves, found her smuggling salt, but quite unarmed. Let her go, and hauled up to course. Sunset.—To avoid separation during night, lashed our boats two and two. Nine, observed Foohan (Happy Hill) abeam. Daylight.—Still abeam of Langshan; tide having prevented our making progress.

Sunday, 26th.—Easterly wind; weather overcast. Noon.—Keeping close in with the right bank; fair wind. Corn and paddy-fields close down to the water's edge; here and there a small creek and village. Day cleared up; same appearance for many miles. Sunset.—Lashed boats again; mandarin some way astern. Night squally.

Monday, 27th, 0.30 a.m., anchored in the Kiang-yin Canal. Six.—Mr. Meadows and ourselves proceeded up the canal for half a mile, to gather information. Stopped by a bridge, disembarked, and, after a walk of three-quarters of a mile, through suburbs, arrived at the wall of the city of Kiang-yin (Secret of the Waters). Entered by the north gate (which is placed in a fort abutting from the wall), and proceeded along the streets; but as it was yet early, and the morning drizzling, but few people were abroad. Visited the Temple of the City Joss (Chinh-wang-meau), and the house of the Sheo-tai, or Literary Mandarin. Here we were shown the examination rooms in which the prizes are yearly adjudged, and where some thousands of candidates are examined in ethics, metaphysics, and laws, this being the course of Chinese study. From hence, to the Che-heau, or magistrate mandarin's house. Here we met a man, who told us that the military commandant of the town had gone to assist the Imperialists at Chin-Kiang with 100 men, leaving 200 troops to defend the town, and the lorcha, we heard, were about Silver Island. This being all we could gather, we walked round two sides of the wall—a high and strong defence, in excellent repair, and surrounded by a moat. A great number of trees are inside the city, and a large extent of paddy-fields, especially between the south and east gates. In the north-west side is a fine seven-storied pagoda, of great age, and of a conical form. The streets are broad, and, for China, clean, and have plenty of shops. Observed numerous bakehouses, where they have a novel method of kneading the dough by inserting a stick of bamboo into the wall across the dresser, on the other end of which a man sits, and, springing up and down, by his weight brings the stick heavily down upon the paste. Although the times are so disturbed, yet we saw no guards, either upon the wall or in any part of the city, and everyone seemed carelessly following their usual avocations. We were received with the greatest civility by the people; and although we were perfect novelties, yet their curiosity was unobtrusive. Returned to our boat, breakfasted, and rejoined the squadron. Mandarin still absent. Nine.—Weighed, and proceeded. Five p.m.—Entered Shayaon River, with fair wind and ebb tide. Observed Mandarin at anchor in river. Joined company. River four and five cables broad. Dark.—Anchored off a small creek.

Thursday, 28th.—Morning wet and dismal. Weighed. After breakfast, cleared up, and weather became delightful. Making good way. Banks very pretty; and ahead Chooshan Hill and Pagoda. Wind dying away,

tracked the boats along the banks. Five.—Re-entered the Yang-tze, and anchored at the foot of Chooshan. Landed at a battery of forty guns, having a *vis-a-vis* of the same force; guns, about seven feet long, composed of iron twelve-pounders and brass sixes, the latter having vaunting proverbs on them:—"Pacifier of the Barbarians," &c.; but, as their car-



LEADER OF THE IMPERIALIST BAND.



CHINESE TAILOR.



TARTAR FIRE-RAFT, OFF NANKIN.—H.M.S. "HERMES" GETTING UNDER WAY.



NIGHT SCENE, OFF NANKIN.

riages will admit of little elevation, they would not be very serviceable, although they are all in good repair. The powder is kept in block-houses in the rear. Embrasures large enough for two or three guns; and in the rear a second embankment. Found here a small camp of about 100 Manchoos and two small Mandarins in charge, being part of the late Imperial garrison of Chin-Kiang. Ascended the western summit of the hill, from which we had a magnificent prospect. To the south and west the country was hilly: but to the eastward and northward lay, as far as the eye could reach, a long plain, unbroken by aught except small villages, surrounded by trees and long extents of paddy and corn-fields. The magnificent river, its waters glowing under the last rays of the sun, lay at our feet, its long reaches extending and vanishing in the distance. About W.S.W. lay Silver Island; and we could, through our glasses, see the Teotae's fleet at anchor just below. To the southward again were visible the heights of Chin-Kiang, and we saw the smoke of the skirmishes of the two parties. On descending, finding tide against us, and no wind, we moored for the night. At midnight weighed to a light breeze; but tide proving too strong, came to again.

Wednesday, 29th.—Daylight. Weighed. Crossed the river, and tracked, and poled the boats. 8.—Stopped to rest and breakfast. 9.—Weighed. Two p.m.—Passed Tam-foo, where we saw a small fleet of warjunks; and about three moored off the stairs of the Buddhist monastery of Silver Island. Found the Imperial fleet of lorchas, junks, and one schooner, comprising nearly seventy sail, lying the other side of the island. Found about twenty of the priests of the lowest class only on the island. Dined, and ascended the hill, from which we had a fine view of both parties. Below us lay the fleet, and at the distance of about six miles were the walls of Ching-Kiang-foo, connecting which, and the extreme hill of Kan-loo-ze, were a long line of walls and stockades. At the distance of about a gunshot were the Imperial camps, of which we counted seven, and in which lay about 15,000 men. Towards sundown they occasionally fired at each other, but I should imagine without great damage on either side. In the evening smoked our cigars and took tea in the monastery. The priests said, when the rebels came over and destroyed the josses, all the higher priests fled; but as they were only poor wretches, they went down on their knees, and had their lives spared; they now subsisted by charity, daily sending a member over to the mainland to beg rice. Before turning in, we took a stroll through the cloisters, and sitting down on the steps of the principal entrance, between the two lions, watched the fire from the city walls. Had a yarn with Loynen-ew, the mandarin's interpreter, on the Buddhist religion, and turned in. Plenty of mosquitoes.

Thursday, 30th.—Bathed, and ascended the hill. Camps and city keeping up a desultory fire. After breakfast went round to the fleet. Lingui, first-class mandarin, and controller of the whole forces, came into our boat, and had an interview. This man is a Manchoo, and by far the best specimen of a mandarin I ever saw—agreeable, affable, and courteous in his demeanour, with a handsome person. His dress consisted of a white linen tunic, over which he wore a purple crêpe jacket, silk gauze trousers, turned into black velvet knee boots, on his head a light mandarin hat, of dark cloth, and the opaque red ball and peacock, with feathers. For permission to search the fleet he referred us to Lee-lan the Admiral, and having concluded his business, went off. To Lee-lan we next went, and were shown into his barge, where we were not kept many minutes before the Admiral made his appearance, accompanied by three mandarins, blue and white balled. We were very civilly received, and given cups of tea and sweetly-sugared water; and, after half an hour's interview, received permission to search the fleet, for which purpose a mandarin was allotted to each of us to assist. Lee-lan is a mandarin of the red ball (opaque), and a most confirmed opium smoker, to which probably his lean figure is attributable.

We commenced our search with the lorchas, of which there were about twenty; Mr. Spratt taking the inner, and I the outer. These vessels were all heavily armed and manned, by a mixture of Portuguese, Lascars, and Chinese. They were mostly commanded by the former, who, on our visit, were generally engaged either in drinking gin or playing cards. We were treated civilly throughout; but after a thorough search but one Englishman could be found, and he was too stupid-looking ever to have been in a ship of war. From the lorchas we went to the Imperial fleet of junks and Chinese lorchas. The crews of these vessels were all Chinese, and a more perfect set of cut-throats I never saw. They were armed with guns of all calibre, mounted on raised platforms. Their captains were all mandarins, and received us with great respect. All had bamboo, about three feet high (on which to trice boarding nettings) all round. After a most fatiguing search under a burning sun, and being unable to trace even a sign of the "deserters," we returned to Tamtoo, whither Linqui had gone. To him we sent our cards, and were instantly admitted. Not having succeeded in tracing the "deserters" in the fleet, we wished to ascertain whether they might be serving in the camp, and for this purpose sought the interview. After a variety of compliments, &c., he came to business; but, as it was in the Chinese style of prevaricating, it was hard to deduce any certainty from his expressions. He said, if we went he could not be answerable for our heads; and again, he could not give us leave—not having the immediate charge of the camp, and the mandarin who had that was away. After an hour's conference, we came to the conclusion—that a search was out of the question; so we told him that it would be necessary for us to go to Chin-Kiang to ask the insurgents if they had seen anything of the men; but, as they were blockading, we looked to him to see that the fleet did not fire on us, either going or returning. To this he answered that fire, or not fire, he could not help it, and that he did not know anything about it. Having assured him, that in case we were fired at, we should look to him as responsible, we took our leave. In the evening we took a walk through the town of Tamtoo, which is of considerable extent, and in about half an hour came to the "Grand Canal;" this great wonder is here very narrow, not exceeding 50 or 60 feet wide; but it is spanned by two fine stone bridges, within about half a mile, and crowded with boats. Although we had to make our way through great crowds, yet, as at Kiang-yin, we were received everywhere with attention and civility. At dusk we made sail for Silver Island, intending to anchor there for the night, to be ready for a start to Chin-Kiang at daylight. When within a quarter of a mile, we were fired at five or six times by a large fleet of junks, which had come down since the morning to blockade the passage, and seeing us coming down, had gone to quarters, and lighted their lanterns; but seeing us come to, and our boatmen all yelling out, and chin-chinching Joss, they desisted from firing, and sent a small mandarin to see who we were. With fear and trembling this worthy came alongside, a sword in one hand and a lantern in the other; and having heard what we were, made off again; so we lay where we were. About midnight we were awoken by a tremendous shouting, and starting up, we saw all the junks getting under way, and standing up the river. Above Silver Island was a brilliant blaze, which we at first imagined to be the rebels attacking the fleet, but which we soon saw were fire-rafts. We moved amongst the rest, and running down stream for about a mile, anchored for the night.

Friday, July 1st.—Daylight. Shifted berth without opposition to Silver Island. After breakfast Lieut. Spratt and Mr. Meadows took a boat, and went over to inform the mandarins that we were about to start for Chin-Kiang. On their return they told us that the mandarins had begged them not to start till they had informed Lin-qui, which, they said, they would do immediately. I spent the day in the monastery. Saw the alligator pond, where they keep two alligators quite tame. An occasional fire kept up.

Saturday, July 2nd.—No answer having come from Lin-qui, we determined to start. The Chinese struck work, demanded their wages (which was a pretty sure sign they did not expect to see us again), and servants, boatmen, and all being put ashore, where we left them under the charge of two Marines, we took the remainder, and shoved off. One of the war junks fired a shot, but we took no notice, hoisted our colours, and set off, passing the junks. We had a friendly sign made that we should lose our heads, and, indeed, we heard that 5000 dollars were offered for each. By dint of tracking, managed to get the boat along. Soon after a slant wind setting in, we made sail, and keeping close in with the shore, both to avoid the fire of the lorchas and Imperial camps; in about an hour came within musket shot of Chin-Kiang. We had been for some time expecting to see the flash of a gun from Pakooshan or Kauloosye, but as I fancy they saw our colours, they desisted. When within 150 yards we had an admonitory musket shot, so we ran the boat in. Mr. Spratt and Meadows landed, and walked away through the high grass. I remained in charge of the boat, keeping a good look out against an attack from the Imperial camp. Heard them fire several guns, saw the party led up the hill by the rebels, and then admitted into the fort. Remained there two hours; in the meantime, a boat, with six rebels, came down to look at us; treated them civilly. Tried to work the boat up higher, but tide proved too stormy. Mr. Spratt and Meadows returned. Treated well; and told that they had not seen the men; also, that they did not like us to come up, as the mandarins were very likely to kill us; and then say they did it. Moreover, they did not come to Shanghai, as they did not want to injure our trade. Were fired at by the camp, coming down the hill—one shot pitching into the mud, close to the party. We then returned to Silver Island, and were looked upon as prodigies of valour by the Chinamen. Servants and crew re-embarked, squadron got under way, and ran down the river. Passed Tamtoo, and came to under Chooshan Hill. Took a stroll in the evening.

Sunday, July 3rd.—Daylight. Ascended the hill, bathed, and weighed. Entered the Shayaon River. Two.—Carried away mast in a squall. Taken in tow by two boats, and stood for Kiang-yin. Nine p.m.—Anchored off the canal.

Monday, July 4th.—Daylight. Hauled into canal to get mast repaired. Ascended the hill, and obtained a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Eleven. Cast off and made sail. Heavy sea and head wind; ran into a creek at sundown, and made fast.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Daylight. Weighed at daylight. Nine.—Ran into Langshan-creek, twelve fms. After breakfast, sent out for two wheelbarrows, they being the means of locomotion in this part; mounted Meadows and servant on one, Spratt and self on the other; wheeled away by one man in shirts and another at a drag rope, at a great rate amidst the laughter of the crowd of villagers. Followed a raised path which led to a village at a distance from the creek of five or six miles. The country highly cultivated, and well watered by a chain of small canals which spread like network amidst the fields.

The villagers were hard at work with hoes, cutting out the weeds; but, as we passed, they ran forward to see the Barbarians, their eyes and mouths open with astonishment. For the most part, they were a fine, well-made race, burned to a dark brown by the hot sun. Most of the women had small feet, and brought out stools with them to sit on, whilst they worked. Both sexes wore an immense straw hat, to protect them from the sun. Passed through a small village, amidst the delighted shrieks of the boys, and the grinning and staring of the men and women: mothers held their children up to gaze; boys dragged their little brothers and sisters up, so as not to lose such an extraordinary sight; and we made a perfect nine days' wonder. 11.30.—Reached the foot of the hill. Entered a joss house; ascended a flight of steps; then another joss-house; and, finally, the pagoda itself, which is a quadrangular building of five stories. Wrote our names; and obtained a magnificent view all round. Descended: chin-chinned the joss with some cash, and visited the tea-shops. Here another scene of amazement, as we sat down between two enormous gods, and drank our tea. Returned to our barges; and, at change of tide, weighed, and stood up till the last, when we came to again.

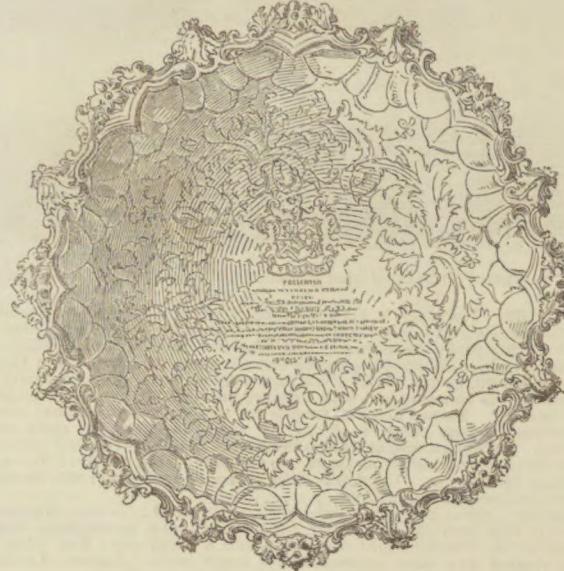
Wednesday, 6th.—Daylight, weighed. Beat out the tide; anchored; and, with the next ebb, made Woosung river.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HENRY LUARD.

IT will be recollectcd by our readers that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 3, we gave an Engraving of a superb testimonial recently presented to Mr. Sadleir, M.P., Chairman of the London and County Bank. We have now the pleasure of illustrating a like testimony of respect to Mr. Henry Luard, the General Manager of the above establishment.

The demonstration took place on the 19th ult., at the London Tavern, when three elegant and massive Silver Salvers were presented to Mr. Luard, from the managers and principal officers of the bank, as a token of their appreciation of his personal qualities, and attention to the best interests of the establishment, and all connected with it.

There were about thirty provincial managers, and nineteen officers and clerks from the chief office, present; and Captain Strong, the manager of the Oxford Branch, who took the chair, produced several letters of apology for absence, and then read the inscription on the Testimonial, which was as follows:—



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HENRY LUARD, ESQ.

Presented by the Managers of the London County Joint-Stock Banking Company to Henry Luard, Esq., its General Manager, in grateful recollection of his undeviating kindness and courtesy: a token of regard and respect: for a superior, to whose financial ability and assiduous exertions the existing high standard and gratifying prosperity of the establishment may be mainly ascribed. October 19, 1853.

The Chairman bore testimony to the admirable manner in which Mr. Luard had filled the important office of Manager; and to his undeviating kindness and unvarying courtesy. He presented the Testimonial, and expressed the wish that he might live long in the enjoyment of that feeling of respect now so cordially expressed by every officer of the establishment.

Mr. Luard received the spontaneous manifestation of esteem and regard as the highest compliment which could be paid him, and the most gratifying event of his official career. The standard he had established for his guidance, when twelve years since the directors of the London and County Bank honoured him with the appointment of General Manager, was to combine the utmost practical efficiency with the most gentlemanly consideration for every officer in the establishment. He was aware how far he had been from approaching that standard, and however gratified he might be by their indulgent review of his past services, he should be ungrateful not to acknowledge how greatly his partial success was indebted to their cheerful co-operation—to the efficient aid of his immediate staff—and most especially to the generous support of the board. He gratefully appreciated the enduring record of their kindness.

Mr. Green, manager of the Maidstone branch, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, which was seconded by Mr. Law, of the Knightsbridge branch, and carried unanimously.

In evidence of the progress of the London and County Bank, we may state that when Mr. Luard joined the Bank in September, 1841, the balances in town and country were only £480,000; they are now £3,366,000. The capital at the end of December, 1841, was £80,900; it is now £37,725. The rest in December, 1841, was £4000; it is now £44,990. At the end of 1841 there were only twenty-three branches of the Bank; there are now fifty-eight.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—The Lords of the Treasury, having adverted to the great failure of the currant crop again in the present year, and to the high price of dried fruit, and being of opinion also that the revenue would benefit by the admission of this fruit at a duty which would conduce to its importation in large quantities, and that all the reasons which induced them in January last to admit German plums at the duty chargeable on prunes now even in greater force, their Lordships have issued a minute, directing that German plums shall be admitted during the present season, viz. up to Aug. 1, 1854, at a duty of 7s. the cwt. the same as is charged on prunes.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—The following information will help to elucidate some of the difficulties respecting the new Act. The receiver of a promissory note at thirty days, two, or three months; or a banker's draft at seven or fourteen days, is obliged to give a stamped receipt for the amount. Railway companies are obliged to give stamped receipts for fares above forty shillings, received in cash over the counter at the station. Auctioneers are compelled to give stamped receipts for amounts above forty shillings, for goods purchased at auctions. Farmers and cattle dealers are obliged to give stamped receipts for corn and cattle sold at fairs and markets. A stamped receipt must be given for monies paid on account of a bill delivered, not actually settled. Tradesmen are obliged to give stamped receipts for goods sold over the counter, such as grocers, drapers, &c. But in all these cases the person paying the money must ask for the receipt, otherwise there is no obligation on the person receiving money to give the receipt. One merchant can draw a draft on another merchant for the amount of an account without passing through a banker, provided the penny stamp is attached thereto, and an acknowledgment on the back of the draft will be a legal receipt. Letters by the General Post, acknowledging the safe arrival of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other securities for money, are exempt from the stamp receipt duty; the law in this particular is the same as it was previously to the passing of the new Act. A receipt may be given on the back of a duly stamped draft for its contents.

ADVICE TO PERSONS SENDING NEWSPAPERS.—No newspaper will be forwarded from this country to the United States unless a postage-stamp be attached; and let us advise nobody to use covers for papers going abroad, but only to tie them into the usual shape with a piece of fresh cord, and write the address, and affix the postage-stamp, on the newspaper itself. Newspapers to our colonies, including Australia and Canada, are not now chargeable with any postage, but they must be put into a post-office within the United Kingdom within seven days of publication, otherwise they cannot be forwarded at all.—*Scottish Press.*

PEACE SOCIETIES.

HISTORY knows "Peace"-Agitators better than it likes them. They are non-suited not less by reason and common sense than by all the awards of national and political experience. Though Gibbon loves occasionally to parade his gorgeous rhetoric upon the wide and sterile theme of what are fairly enough termed "the arts of destruction"—a subject trodden smooth by the platitudes of many thousand years—yet it has fallen to the lot of few historians to place in a clearer light the consequences certain to befall every nation and every community who once permit themselves to be persuaded either that a resort to arms is the worst of evils, or that the maintenance of the needful amount of material and forcible defences is itself an immorality. So long as there are things upon earth at the same time both worth defence, and liable to attack, so long it is not a crime—but it is a duty—to provide the means of defending them; and so long, also, it is not the worst of evils to keep them by force; it is a worse evil to lose them by cowardice or by imbecility; it is a worse evil to surrender them to violence or to fraud. Never, perhaps, in the annals of mankind—save upon religious subjects—was there such an instance of the paralogism of reasoning from the abuse of a thing against its use—and against its use, too, where the use arises and operates solely in quelling the abuse—as throughout the representations of all these preachers of an impossible and Utopian fashion and category of peace. It is not an exaggeration, it is the sober truth, to say that what they announce is no attainable object; but is, simply, the terrestrial millennium. Mr. Cobden, in spite of his unquestionable good sense in most other matters, is, upon this theme, a mere Fifth-Monarchy man. Will he be so good as to attend to one or two plain considerations which we offer to him and to his adherents in this benevolent, but vain, wild, and infructuous eccentricity? Rapacious violence and armed aggression, we frankly admit, are great evils. But evils unresisted are greater than evils resisted; evils prevalent, dominant, unchecked, and victorious, are worse than the same evils quelled, or thwarted, or overawed, or held in repression, or counteracted. The worse a thing is, the worse it is that the force it possesses should be its own exclusive privilege. Are none but the wicked or ambitious to arm themselves? Are we to give to the disturbers of mankind a monopoly of material strength? Or, in the name of common sense, are there none left in the world who wish to do wrong? May we safely yield such a monopoly, on the ground that no longer any remain in this expurgated, civilised, and perfected condition of the human race, who would take advantage of the opportunity. Arts of destruction, indeed! And, pray, is there nothing still amongst us which it were well to destroy, and which it is absolutely necessary, not to say desirable, to resist?

The two greatest and most civilised empires, or polities, which ancient times ever produced, perished in a most instructive manner. Old Rome got tired of military life—though Aetius showed the nascent strength of indoctrinated Gaul what the discipline and valour of the ancient mistress of the nations could still, even in her decrepitude, accomplish. But the plan of buying off the Barbarians found favour in the counsels of the West. No war: terms, diplomacy—and, be it observed, diplomacy without that which gives to diplomacy its strength—without that silent, and often invisible, but well understood, Referee behind it, who makes admissible conditions, which seem costly if accepted—more costly if refused.

Before this, when the corruptions of effeminacy and the commercial placability of superannuated luxury were eating into the strength of the ancient giant, when all was gradually (but, as the French express it, à vue d'œil), steadily dissolving into ruin, in that sombre era—the era of which "ruit nox," is the best description—suddenly there arose, by dispensation of Providence, six great princes of the putative house of Cæsar, who saved the Commonwealth, and retrieved the Empire by nearly as many centuries. What were their qualities? What were the qualities of these predestined regenerators? They were in the midst of a maudlin, and sophisticating, and money-absorbed race, six "warlike," yet wise and moderate, rulers. They saved the state, and flung to an immense ulterior distance the long shadow of its history. In vain. The Peace Society of ancient Rome had the last move. The second example is still more striking, and refers to the second, and only other great and manufacturing polity, the only other permanent form of civilisation, of the ancient world. Long had the heritage of hardy discipline, with a dreaded name, availed the brilliant but effeminate "Romans" of the Eastern Empire. Every art of peace, and every manufacture and industry of commercial civilisation, then known, were known to that strange and gorgeous empire, which reclined, in weakness, upon the seven hills of Constantinople. She, too, had learned to abhor war, and even to give premiums for bold and successful violence, to the rude barbarians who chafed around her frontier. Not a foray but won its jewel. A few great men, amid this treacherous and beguiling refinement, retarded the ruin of the enchantress. Belisarius, whose eyes she put out, gave her in the days of Justinian, a hundred and fifty years more of peaceful luxury, by his sword. "With a little iron," said a famous man, "all this gold is gained." With a little iron, too, all that gilding and glitter were preserved. The alloy in our coinage is no bad type of human destiny. Rome was better ransomed, in its primitive days, by the sword of Camillus, than it would have been by the ten times weightier amount of the precious metals which it providentially displaced. The gold of our industry and prudence requires the alloy of our valour for its durability. The Empire of the East, and all the Byzantine reflections of an elder, and more real glory, were hastening to extinction, when a curious manufacturing invention averted the catastrophe. But what invention? Alas! it was not a peaceful trophy, but, literally, the discovery of the "Greek fire," in the year 570, which assured her predominance, till another detestable invention, that of gunpowder, superseded the previous spell. Callinicus, the Syrian—and this is but simple fact—gave nearly 800 additional years of existence, immunity, and power, to the beautiful Sorceress of the East, who lay unassailable upon the seven hills of Byzantium, surrounded by those pale magical flames which were so long reputed to be invincible.

If we were to begin at the battle of Adrianople, in 378, and go

on to the storming of Constantinople, on the 29th of May, 1453, we might greatly augment and corroborate the plain and obvious lesson, which we wish to inculcate. China would easily yield us another suggestive theme. But all history is full of the same instructions; and we forbear.

The two leaders, or chief officers, of the Peace agitation are very remarkable personages. Mr. Cobden is inventive, energetic, acute; Mr. Bright is a man, naturally eloquent, who has, in addition, diligently cultivated his oratory by all the resources of art and reflection, and who continues to improve it every day by the same resources. But it is all useless. These two men—and, through them, those who have hearkened to their teaching—have, on this point made an irreparable mistake. They cannot hope to effect more among mankind than Christ effected, for "peace and goodwill." There always will be wars. It is well if those who wage *unjust* wars cannot count upon having everything their own way. Yet this would be a reasonable calculation if Messrs. Cobden and Bright prevailed in their present counsels; for in those counsels it needs neither much knowledge of history, nor much logic to discern the downfall of civilised nations, and the triumphant and eternal impunity of aggressive ambition.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. RICHARD PONSONBY, D.D., BISHOP OF DERRY AND RAPHOE.

This venerable Prelate died on the 27th ult., at the Palace, Derry, in his 83rd year. His Lordship, while he held the Deanship of St. Patrick's, was a very popular preacher. In 1828 he was elevated to the Episcopacy, as Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora; and, in 1831, was translated to the See of Derry, to which the diocese of Raphoe was united, on the death of Dr. Bissett. Dr. Ponsonby was distinguished for suavity and refinement of manners: it was impossible to be brought frequently into contact with him without feeling personal esteem and regard for him. He constantly resided in his diocese; and his decease will be long and severely deplored in the circle of those who came within the influence of his kindness and worth.

His Lordship was next younger brother of the gallant Ponsonby who fell at Waterloo—being the third son of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Richard, Viscount Molesworth. He married, in 1804, Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples, and leaves one son—Capt. Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby—and three surviving daughters.

VALENTINE, LORD CLONCURRY.

The death of this popular and much-respected nobleman occurred on the 28th ult., at his seat, Martimo Blackrock, near Dublin. A kind and generous benefactor to all dependent upon him; a sincere friend, a munificent and discriminating patron of art; ever ready, with his purse, his counsel, and his influence, to assist all efforts that he believed calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of his native land; warm-hearted, liberal, and patriotic, Lord Cloncurry will be universally regretted, even amongst those to whom, in politics, he was opposed. From an early age he had taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, entering with zeal and energy upon the political arena, always on the popular side, at a period when patriotism was unfashionable and perilous.

His Lordship was born on the 19th August, 1773, the son of Nicholas, first Lord Cloncurry, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Valentine Browne, Esq. He married, first, 16th April, 1803, Eliza Georgiana, youngest daughter of Major-General George Morgan, and by her (from whom he was divorced in 1811, and who married, secondly, in 1819, the Rev. John Sanford) he had one surviving daughter, Mary Margaret—married first to the Baron de Robeck, and secondly to Lord Sussex Lennox.

Lord Cloncurry married, secondly, 30th June, 1811, Emily, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq., of Darnock, widow of Joseph Lessou, Esq., and mother of the present Earl of Milltown. By her, who died 15th June, 1841, he leaves two surviving sons, Edward, now Lord Cloncurry, and the Hon. Cecil John Lawless, M.P. for Clonmell. The late Lord obtained a barony of the United Kingdom 14th Sept., 1831.

VALENTINE, SECOND EARL OF KENMARE.

The death of his Lordship occurred on the 31st ult. Lord Kenmare—a Catholic nobleman, and the chief landed proprietor of Killarney, and a large estate in Kerry—represented a family remarkable for its stanch adhesion to the old faith, and its unbending loyalty to the Royal House of Stuart. By James II., after his abdication of the English throne, Colonel Valentine Browne was created Viscount Kenmare; and that title continued to be used by his descendants until 1798, when the then successor, Valentine, called fifth Viscount, was made Baron Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare, by patent from George III. He was subsequently, at the period of the Union, advanced to the Earldom of Kenmare. His Lordship died 3rd October, 1812; and was succeeded in his honours by his son, Valentine, the nobleman whose death we record. The late Earl of Kenmare was born 18th January, 1788, and married, 1st July, 1816, Augusta-Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Wilmost, Bart. Not having had any issue, his Lordship is succeeded by his brother, Thomas, now third Earl of Kenmare.

SIR SIMON BRADSTREET, BART.

The death of Sir Simon Bradstreet took place on the 25th ult., at Marine-crescent, Clontarf. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-two. At one time the family estates were considerable, but they have nearly all passed into other hands. Sir Simon advocated the measures of O'Connell, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Repeal Association. He succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his father, in 1791. By his wife, Miss Murphy, of Dublin, he leaves a son and successor, the present Sir John Bradstreet, Bart., born in 1815.

The family of Bradstreet settled in Ireland in the time of Cromwell. The first Baronet was Sir Simon Bradstreet, of Kilmainham, county Dublin, grandfather of the gentleman just deceased.

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, KNT.

SIR W. BETHAM, Ulster King of Arms, Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, and Keeper of the Records in the Castle of Dublin, died suddenly, at his residence near Dublin, on the 26th ult. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Betham, Rector of Stoke Lacy, co. Hereford, and was born at Stratbrooke, Suffolk. He married, in 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Cecil Burleigh Crampton, Rector of Headfort, co. Galway, uncle to Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and leaves issue.

Sir William received the honour of knighthood in 1812, on being appointed Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick. He was an antiquarian writer of some repute.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INSTAR OMNIVM.—You were quite right in assuming—from the quarter whence it emanated—that the statement was designedly untrue. In the few games played by Mr. Staunton with Löwenthal, the former has had a decided advantage.

A CONSTANT READER.—Your endeavour to introduce chess in schools is highly laudable. Get a copy of the "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohm; or Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."

RICARDO.—It shall be examined.

SPECTATOR.—If amateurs would resolutely determine to disown all shilling play in public rooms, we should soon see an end to what is called the "professional players," and with them of that acrimony and ill-feeling which is the reproach to the Chess community. It is the exaggerated importance attached to Chess-playing by those who practice it from mercenary motives only, which produces so much acerbity; and until we have got rid altogether of this class, we shall never have a cordiality of sentiment among the players generally.

CIVIS.—Our opinion is, that the letter, of which a copy has been sent us, was an impetuous and unadvised production; and we are quite sure, from our own knowledge of the amiable and courteous writer, that, upon reflection, he thinks the same. The provocation was, no doubt, gross, and would be insufferable from any one of his own station; but the offender is so low in intellect, in manners, and position, that his coarseness is beneath the notice of a gentleman.

PEDAGOGUS.—You must not estimate a man's intellectual power by his skill at Chess. Some of the ablest men we have known play Chess, in spite of great application, very indifferently; while many blockheads we have met play very well.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 506, by A. Q. H., Gutleimus, J. P., M. P., J. M. of Sherburn, R. R., Subaltern, L. S. D., D. D., J. P. S., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Annabel, Phoenix, G. F. F., J. V., Publius, J. Addison, W. C., H. W. M., Sub, Miles, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 503.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th	K takes Kt	4. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 5th
2. B to K 7th	K to Q 5th	5. B to K B 6th (mate)	
3. K to Q B 2nd (a) K to his 4th			

(a) 3.
4. B to Q B 5th—Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 504.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to his 3rd	P to Q B 4th	P to Q 5th	
2. Kt to Q R 5th	P to Q 5th		
3. P takes P (check and mate)			

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 2nd	R takes Q	4. B to K Kt 7th	K to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 8th	B takes P (best)	(ch)	
3. B takes B	Anything	5. Kt to K 7th (ch and mate)	

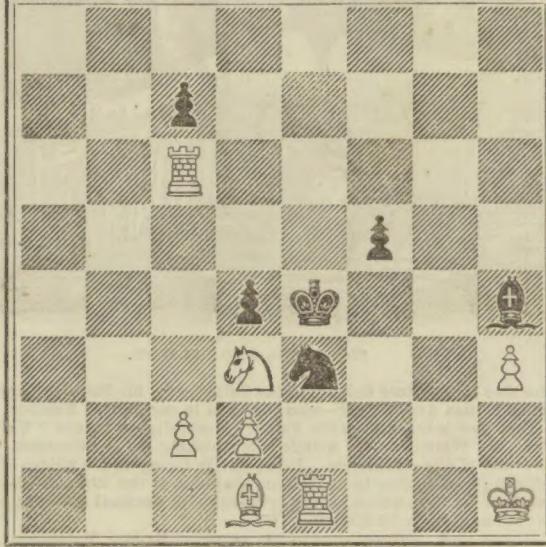
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 505.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 2nd	R takes Q	4. B to K Kt 7th	K to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 8th	B takes P (best)	(ch)	
3. B takes B	Anything	5. Kt to K 7th (ch and mate)	

PROBLEM NO. 508.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON, Sheffield.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

We have just received the score of this contest, which stands:—

Löwenthal	..	..	..	..	9
Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	4
Drawn	..	..	..	..	4

The following is the 12th game of this contest:—

(King's Gambit evaded.)

WHITE (Mr. L.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).	WHITE (Mr. L.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. K R to Q B sq (e)	Kt to K 6th
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th (a)	20. Kt to K 6th	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. P takes Kt	Q take P (ch) (f)
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
5. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	23. Kt takes Q B P	Kt to K 6th
6. P to K 5th (b)	P takes F	24. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt
7. P takes P	Kt to Q 4th (c)	25. P takes Kt	P to Q B 4th
8. Castles	R to K 3rd	26. Kt to K 4th	B to Q 2nd (g)
9. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to her 2nd	27. Kt to Q 6th	K R to K B sq
10. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. R to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
11. Q to K Kt 3rd (d) Castles on Q's side		29. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd	30. R takes B	P takes P
13. Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	31. R takes K P	R to K B 7th
14. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th	32. R to K B 4th	R takes Kt P
15. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	33. R to K 6th	B to Q 2nd (h)
16. B to Q 2nd	Q to her B 3rd	34. R takes P	P to Q 6th
17. B to Q 3rd	K to Q Kt sq	35. R to Q sq	R to Q B 7th
18. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th	36. B to Q 2nd	B to K 5th

In a move or two White resigned.

(a) The reason assigned by Mr. Harrwitz for evading the Gambit which Löwenthal professed in the very first game was the modestly-amusing one, that, as he intended the contest to be "a love match"—that is, he intended to win every game—it was not well to afford his adversary a chance! What excuse he will make for refusing the Gambit in the present game we are curious to hear.

(b) This is hazardous, but it has the merit of something like novelty; and, if not properly met by the second player, gives White a capital game.

(c) He might also have played the Kt to Kt 5th; and then, if White moved P to K R 3rd, he gained a strong attack by taking the Q Pawn.

(d) At first sight it appears as if White might have got some advantage by taking the Q Bishop; but, on examining the position attentively, it will be found that he gains little, if anything, by that mode of play. For suppose—

11. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
12. B takes Kt	P takes B (best)
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to K 4th	B to K 2nd

And has the better game.

(e) Taking the Kt with the Q Bishop would, perhaps, have been better; but in every case Black has the best of the battle.

(f) This is quite safe, as White's Kt remains attacked by the Bishop.

(g) Well played.

No. 850.—By H. W., of Wakefield.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at Q 4th and Q R 3rd, B at K Kt sq, Kts at Q B 5th and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at Q R sq, R at Q R 3rd, B at Q B sq; Ps at Q 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd and 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.—The *New York Herald* of the 18th inst. announces that its editor and proprietor, James Gordon Bennett, is an applicant for the office of ambassador to France; but a private correspondent says that he has little or no chance of obtaining the appointment. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says the Administration have at last found a man who will go to China, and that Mr. Robert M'Lane has been offered the office of Minister to the Celestial Empire, and will accept it.

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES.—M. Schettenmann, an agriculturist of Bouxviller, has just published a process which he has employed for the preservation of beet-root, and which is equally applicable to potatoes, carrots, &c. The plan pursued by him is described as follows:—"At the time of gathering the crop I cut off the leaves, and having first strewn a layer of the ashes of lignites on the ground, place a layer of the beet-root on it, and then go on with alternate layers of ashes and beet-root, until the whole are deposited, after which the pile is covered with ashes, so as to keep the roots from the cold, the air, and the light. Where the pile rests against a wall, or a partition, ashes must be thrown between it and the roots. For want of the ashes of lignites, coal or turf ashes may be used, or even dry sand; but the last-named article is not so effectual in absorbing the damp. This manner of proceeding prevents the roots from germinating, and consequently preserves them fit for use."—*Galignani*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

SCARCELY twelve months have elapsed since we gave representations of the intended site of the Crystal Palace—a hill covered with evergreen plantations, rabbits hopping about in perfect security, a park sprinkled with trees, and natural scenery extending to the far Kent hills. These were the then subjects of our pictures. A little later we gave a representation of the procession which celebrated the ceremony not of laying the first stone, but placing the first pillar, of the Palace—the removal of which from Hyde-park a great number of excellent persons had not then ceased to grieve. Since that period, we have permitted the works to progress with little further notice; waiting until the time when the performances of those who undertook to equal and excel the great temple of manufactures, which was the glory of England in 1851, would speak by facts. To tell the plain truth, the public had grown somewhat tired of the Great Exhibition, after having been saturated with the details of its daily progress for nearly two years; and it was absolutely needful that a rest should take place, in order to give fair play to the great ideas of those who, having taken upon themselves the editing of the second edition of the Crystal Palace, had wisely decided to make it



THE PACHA AND HIS WIFE.

TURKISH PACHA AND HIS WIFE.

OUR Artist in this beautiful subject gives, we believe, a truthful picture of the calm and indolent enjoyments of the harem. The Pacha, a man somewhat stricken in years, is enjoying the fumes of the narguillé, which are absolutely inhaled, and send the senses into a happy state of dreamy obliviousness, whilst his young wife sings to him a wild Oriental melody, accompanying herself on the guitar. The presence of the young son of the couple completes the domestic happiness of the harem, or home sanctuary. We are indebted for the accompanying Sketch to the courtesy of J. Brown Young, Esq., 85th Light Infantry.

VIEW ON THE BOSPHORUS.

THE picturesque scenery along the shores of the Bosphorus is of endless variety, and might occupy the most fertile pencil for months together without fear of falling into repetitions, or descending to the commonplace.

We this week present an Engraving of a charming view from the European side of the Bosphorus,—for which we have to thank an amateur artist, now travelling in the East; who, by the way, also favours us with

Sketches of the State Caiques of the Sultan, and his Ministers, and that of the British Ambassador—also engraved in our present Number.

This view is taken from the Sultan's kiosk, situate in the "Valley of Heavenly Water," on the Asiatic shore, looking up the Channel in the direction of Constantinople. Immediately facing is the village of Balatiman; and further to the left are the ruins of the Roumili-Hissar, or Castle of Europe, whose history is coeval with the final conquest of the Byzantine Empire by Mahomet II.

Mahomed I. had already, in the reign of Manual Paleologus, built the castle of Anatolia, on the opposite side of the channel, and Mahomed II. erected this building in 1451, i.e., two years before the conquest of Constantinople, to the great terror of the trembling Emperor. In vain did the latter lay before the barbarian, through an Embassy, all the grounds which newly-concluded peace furnished him with. Mahomed dismissed him with this answer:—"That he was by no means to be compared with his ancestors; that what they had been unable to effect he could rapidly and easily execute; that what they did not choose to do he intended to do; that the next Ambassador who should be sent to him should be flayed alive." Mahomed had, in the beginning of the winter, driven together a thousand masons and a thousand lime-burners; and, before spring, the burnt lime from the opposite coast, the necessary supply of wood from Nicomedia and Heraclæa on the Euxine had been

collected by the time he himself arrived from Adrianople, to determine with accuracy the plan and the site of the new fortress. He traced the foundations conformably to the ludicrous idea that the circuit of the walls ought to imitate the Arabic letters of the word Mahomet, the name of the Prophet. Thus the tower came to stand in the place where, in the Arabic writing, the M (Mim) forms a ring; and the whole received the irregular and most senseless shape ever given to a fortress. To three of his Generals—Chall Pacha, Tschakan, and Saritcha—he assigned the building of the three great towers which, at first sight, gave to the castle the appearance of a perfect triangle. To each of the thousand masons was assigned the task of building two yards, and a thousand workmen were associated with their labours, besides the enormous multitude who brought together stones, lime, and tiles, collected by the judges from all the districts of Anatolia. The castle was finished in three months, the walls being 30 feet thick, and high in proportion. On the tower built by Chall Pacha, enormous guns were raised, which threw stone balls of more than 6 cwt.; and Firus Aga was raised to the command of the castle with 400 picked men, with the injunction to demand a toll from every passing ship.

On the waters of the Bosphorus are seen a Turkish frigate, a small Turkish steamer, and her Majesty's steam-frigate *Retribution*, besides smaller craft.



VIEW FROM THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE BOSPHORUS.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, ON THE DANUBE.

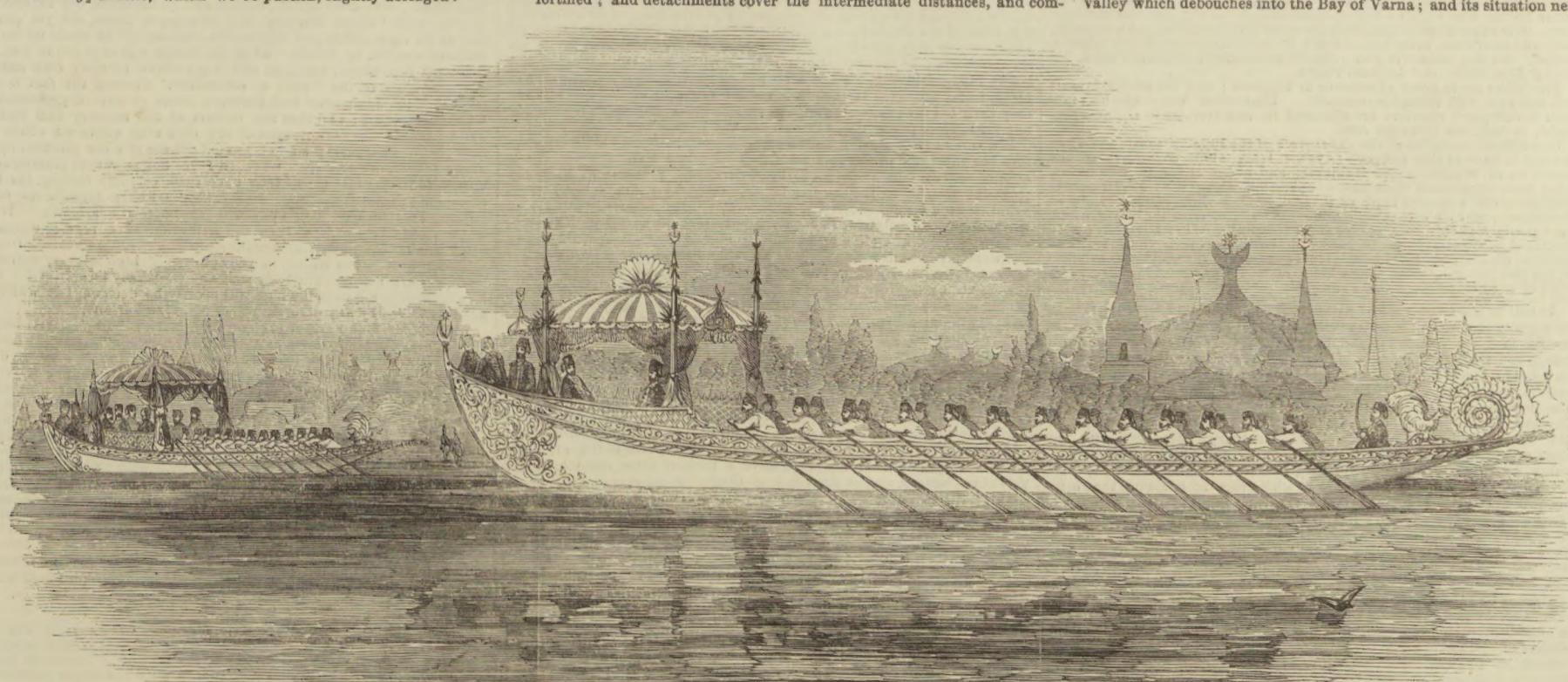
MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.
WE this week present our readers with a Map of the present scene of operations on the Danube, compiled from the most authentic sources. The river seen between Moldavia and Russia above Galatz is the Pruth. In explanation of the strategic importance of the several positions, and of the present military arrangements in them, Major-General Sir Charles O'Donnell, who recently visited the Turkish head-quarters, gives a very clear and graphic account in a paper recently published in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, which we re-publish, slightly abridged:—

Although the present line of frontier of the Turks on the Lower Danube, from Widden to the Black Sea, is 450 miles, their immediate line of defence may be said to extend eastward along the southern bank of that river, from Widden to Tchernovada, near Hirschova, a distance of 250 miles, and thence along the embankment, called "Trajan's Wall," to Kustengee, on the Black Sea, making it 36 miles longer—a distance altogether of about 286 miles.

The principal points along this line are the fortresses of Widden, Rustschuk, and Silistra, which are all garrisoned, and have been recently repaired and strengthened. The Wall of Trajan has also been occupied and fortified; and detachments cover the intermediate distances, and com-

plete and watch thoroughly the whole line. In rear of this line moveable columns are stationed at Plevna, Turnova, Osman Bazor, Rasgrade, and Bazarjik—by means of which, on the principle of triangular concentration, support can readily be given to the advanced line. A little in rear of these again is the strongly-fortified position, or entrenched camp, of Shumla, where is stationed the Reserve; and more to the eastward, on the Black Sea, is the fortress of Varna.

Shumla, called by the Turks Ghazi Shumla, is a place not only of historical interest as regards the contests between Christian and Moslem, but one of strategical importance from its position at the head of the valley which debouches into the Bay of Varna; and its situation near the



STATE CAIQUES OF THE SULTAN AND HIS MINISTERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

great pass of the Balkan, on the main route which leads from Rustschuck or Siliestria to Constantinople, and consequently on the principal line of operations of the Russians. It is capable of containing a larger force within its *enceinte*, and was usually selected by the Turks as the place of assembly for their forces in their wars with their northern neighbours. The town, two or three miles long and one broad, is situated at the foot of a mountain, forming a sort of counterfort or semicircle round it, and contains 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, some large barracks, magazines, and stores. The greater part of the old intrenchments no longer exist; but the mountain protecting the town, always in itself difficult of access, is now, together with the town, rendered doubly so by the construction, in every direction, of new works upon European principles, consisting of forts, redoubts, flèches, and intrenchments—many of them of a permanent nature with stone revetments, casements, &c. These works are rather extensive, and generally speaking their sites have been judiciously selected, so as to cover all the ravines and approaches to the camp, and likewise the roads and valleys leading by it to the Pass of the Balkan, distant about thirty miles. These batteries are chiefly worked by a local force amounting to 800 men. The troops are encamped partly within the forts, partly on the heights, and partly on the plain within the *enceinte*.

Varna, distant from Shumla 60 or 70 miles, is a strong fortified town and port on the Black Sea, containing 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants; and by its position, is a place of great military importance. The possession of this place would be of vast consequence to the invading army, as affording them a post from which they could draw their subsistence: besides, if their base along the Danube was cut off, they might, by means of their fleet, establish upon it a new base of operations. It is not a regular fortification, having been originally constructed upon the old Turkish principles of lines of ditch and rampart, flanked here and there with towers; but much pains have been recently bestowed here, as well as at Shumla,

the invaders. In order to conciliate as much as possible the feelings of the Mussulman population, General Diebitsch issued a proclamation, in which he enjoined upon them not to abandon their homes, assuring them of the security of their property and lives, and the free exercise of their religion; the only condition being that they should immediately lay down their arms. This proclamation was not without effect; and the war from this moment lost much of the ferocity of character which had hitherto marked its progress.

The Russian General was not tardy in following up his advantage. On the 11th of August Selimno was taken by assault; and, in a week afterwards, the Russians were beneath the walls of Adrianople, which opened its gates without firing a shot. This startling event led to the signing of the treaty of Adrianople. We may observe that, in our opinion, it was an accidental achievement—one which, looking at the present very altered condition of the Turkish defences, is not likely to be repeated.

STATE CAIQUES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The state caique, in which the Sultan is conveyed to the Mosques on Friday, is a magnificent affair all picked out with gold and gaudy colours, with a large figure of a peacock at the prow. At this point sits his Highness's sword-bearer; in the stern, beneath a splendid canopy, sits the Sultan, his body-guard being placed behind him. The barge is propelled at a swift rate by six-and-twenty sturdy *caiques*, pulling a stroke of thirty seconds' interval. The caique appropriated to the Pachas on the occasion of these state processions is not quite so grand as that of the Sultan, but very much in character. The various

he cites, as in confirmation or support of his then formed views, whole pages of abuse and condemnation from various hands who wrote and published long before the time when the reforms in question were even dreamed of:—*ex gr.* “an able writer in the *Quarterly Review* twenty-four years ago,” another ditto in 1833; Marshal Marmon, in his “Present State of the Turkish Empire,” translated into English, 1839; Wm. J. Hamilton, Esq., 1842; Monsieur V. Fontanier, “who travelled or resided in Turkey by order of the French Government from 1821 to 1829, and who witnessed the introduction of most of the so-called reforms” (the Tanzimat, observe, was promulgated in Nov., 1839), and who “has left a deplorable picture of the state of the country and the vices of its Administration;” Monsieur M. Bianqui, “who was despatched by the late Louis Philippe on a mission to Bulgaria and Constantinople in the summer of 1841,” and “who draws a still more gloomy picture of Turkey in Europe;” and one Sandys, who made a journey to Constantinople as long ago as A.D. 1610, and in due course published his “Impressions de Voyage.” These and many others, equally stale and innocent of the question, are the authorities whom Mr. Mac Farlane calls to his aid, when denouncing the failure of a new and reformed system of government, the first idea of which was only promulgated in November, 1839, and which was not carried into practical effect, in its most essential provisions, till various subsequent periods. This is the sort of evidence upon which we are expected to pronounce the Tanzimat “all bosh,” “improvement hopeless,” and, rallying with Mr. Mac Farlane to the war cry “Down with the Turkish Government!” prepare for “the expulsion of the Turks as a governing power from Europe and a good part of Asia Minor.”

For our own part we are no apologists for the many shameful cruelties and abuses which have disgraced the rule of the Osmanlis down even to a period within the memory of the present generation; but, whilst condemning those acts, and the system under which they were almost unavoidably perpetrated, we feel bound to hail the promise of amendment so solemnly made under the present Sultan, and to encourage its realisation; nay, more, we are fain to observe with satisfaction that that promise, unlike the concessions of too many Christian monarchs, was not intended as a thing of words only, but an undertaking to be zealously and honestly carried into effect. Undoubtedly, the old machinery of government, through whose agency, or rather in spite of whose opposition, many of the new reforms have to be made operative, is a very vicious and a very rotten one; and the supreme authority has much difficulty in making itself felt in distant parts of the empire; but these obstructions have been dealt with patiently and resolutely by the present Sultan, supported by the more enlightened of his advisers; and, by degrees, the fine principles of religious toleration and of even-handed justice in which the Tanzimat of Gulhana was conceived are beginning to be felt. The few instances of abuse and persecution perpetrated in the remote districts, which Mr. Mac Farlane makes so much fuss about, are unquestionably the exceptions, and not the rule (he does not pretend to look upon them in other light); and in these, as in all other cases of the kind, the wrong-doer has always been severely punished, regardless of personal influence, so soon as his offence became known to the supreme authorities.

It is the knowledge of these facts, and of other proofs, on the part of Turkey, of a desire to ameliorate her domestic condition, and improve her natural resources, which alarms and annoys her liberal and most Christian neighbours, Austria and Russia. Of the truth of this assertion are abundant proofs, which cannot fail of coming to the knowledge of all impartial travellers, even before—like Mr. Mac Farlane—they have been a week in Constantinople.

The flagitious policy by which Russia and Austria some years ago conspired for closing up the Danube, was especially intended to operate to the prejudice of Turkey, by the interruption of exports from the rich fields of Bulgaria to the capital; and, through it, to the western nations of Europe. Moreover, the quarantine regulations arbitrarily imposed by Russia, not only prohibited the vessels descending the Danube from the Black Sea from touching at any of the towns on the Turkish or right bank of the river, but also prevented all communication between the latter and the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia on the opposite bank. Sultan Mahmoud projected the formation of a canal, or rather the re-opening of an ancient channel, between the Black Sea at Kustendjah, and the Danube at Tchernawoda, opposite Rassova, which would have been the substitution of a direct passage of thirty, instead of a circuitous passage of three hundred, but was prevented carrying out his intention by the Court of St. Petersburg; and more recently, when the Turkish Government, with a view of establishing a direct means of intercourse between the capital and its rich European provinces, employed English engineers to make surveys for a railroad from Belgrade via Adrianople to Constantinople, the whole machinery of Russian and Austrian intrigue was set to work to prevent the carrying out of this important and useful design, and to poison the minds of the more susceptible members of the Divan with the apprehension that the only result of this project would be to place Turkey at the mercy of England, and enable the latter to march and take possession of Constantinople whenever she thought proper.

It is the misfortune of Turkey that, in her struggles for moral and social regeneration, she has to contend not only against the prejudices of her subjects, but against the intrigues of unscrupulous neighbours, who do not hesitate at any act of baseness by which they may foment treason and discontent within the proper dominions of the Porte. It is the misfortune of Europe, which, by the common interests and the common law of nations, is bound to assert the inviolability of the territories of the Porte against wanton attack, that such men as Mr. Mac Farlane should be found ready, for the trifling perquisites of literary labour (supposing no higher and more distant reward to be in view) to “make the worse appear the better cause,” and prejudice, so far as in him lies, the march of natural and political justice.

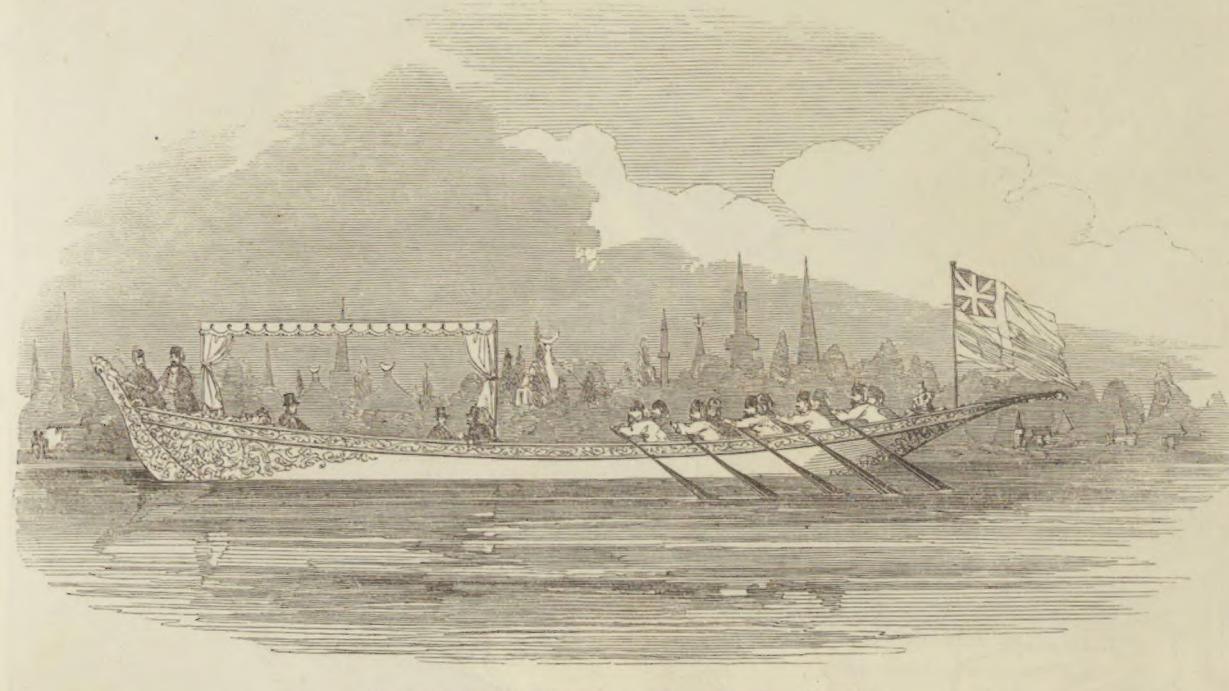
We have thought it right to say thus much in general denunciation of the obvious purpose of this little volume. If we were to cite a third of the instances of extraordinary assertion in fact and opinion which we had marked, with the comment they would provoke, we should fill more than twice the space we have already occupied. Our readers, we are sure, will agree with us, that our columns may be much more usefully employed. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to two or three points only, which are worthy of remembrance of all. Mr. Mac Farlane laments the fall of the Janissaries, who, “if they made bad revolutions, sometimes made good ones;” he loves the old Turkish aristocracy, who, “albeit turbulent and lawless at times, did yet contain, and at all times, noble and improvable elements;” he sticks up for their military tenures, by which, “when the Sultan was engaged in war, they furnished him troops, equipped and maintained at their own expense, and sent some of the family to command;” whereas the fact is notorious that the Janissaries had, during a series of ages, degenerated into a band of robbers; and that the holders of the military tenebras had long ago renounced the performance of the duties by virtue of which they held their lands, paying a small annual tribute of a few piasters, by way of compensation; and that, when, in 1774, Sultan Abdul Hamed endeavoured to re-organise the *djebelis* upon their original footing, the opposition of the “noble and improvable” military feudatories was so strong, that he was soon obliged to abandon the attempt. It was under these circumstances that the formation of a regular disciplined army was resolved upon, an institution which Mr. Mac Farlane ridicules as an absurdity, but which, in the opinion of high military authorities from western Europe, has been well and creditably established. What its efficiency is a question which will shortly be decided, but which will not be affected by any observations of Mr. Mac Farlane.

Finally, Mr. Mac Farlane protests that, in the pending quarrel between Russia and Turkey, Russia is “not the aggressor”—that she has violated no treaty by the invasion of the Principalities, being driven reluctantly to it by the conduct of England and France in sending their fleets to Besika Bay—notwithstanding the flagrant absurdity of this assertion, so crushing and damningly exposed, when first promulgated by his aged friend, Nesselrode. True, in repeating the absurd position, he endeavours to enforce it by such elegant and appropriate arguments as follows:—

Let us take a familiar illustration. My next-door neighbour may invite whom he pleases, so long as his guests cause me no annoyance or danger; but, if he brings in two big bullocks, armed to the teeth, and threatens me and my family, have not I a right to take possession of my next-door neighbour's postern gate, if I think that by so doing I may provide for my own safety and get rid of his two guests?

Simply observing that the above “flashy” passage may be taken as a fair specimen of the author's fine Saxon style, we dismiss his book without further comment.

IRISH SUGAR.—The first annual meeting of the Irish Beet-root Sugar Company was held on Monday, when a very satisfactory report from the directors was read and unanimously adopted. The works have all been erected, and operations have commenced. The sugar produced has been pronounced extremely good; and the prices obtained in London, Dublin, and Belfast, “have proved beyond question that the sugar obtained from beet can compete successfully with the colonial produce of the cane.”



THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S CAIQUE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

in strengthening the defences. New batteries and lines have been erected on the land side, considerably in advance of those of former existence, and even on the site of the Russian parallels, so as effectually to protect the town from that quarter; while heavy batteries have been formed on the sea face—some *en fleur de l'eau*, and others more elevated *en barbette*. The cape on the opposite side of the bay has likewise been crowned with a fort.

There are several passes across the Balkan, some of them less difficult than others, which are merely bridle-roads and paths. The principal are, 1. Trajan's Gate, to the westward, on the route from Widene and Sophia to Philopolis and Adrianople—which last town is distant from Constantinople about forty-five leagues. 2. The Chipka Pass, on the road from Sistovo and Termova to Adrianople. 3. The Great Pass of Shumla, on the road leading from Rustschuck or Siliestria by Shumla to Adrianople. This last is the least difficult, and on the shortest and most direct line of operations from the Danube to Constantinople—a length of about 105 leagues; but it is probable that, under the anticipated circumstances (especially if the western coast of the Black Sea be not under the command of the Russian fleet), the invading army will not attempt this route, but take one or both of the other lines. These defiles, independently of their natural and artificial obstacles, present a succession of defensive positions favourable to the manner of fighting of the Turks, and ought to be passed by an invading force in the spring, for in summer the drought and heat are excessive during the day, and the cold and dews dangerous during the night. In the autumn and winter the roads are so cut up by the rains, frost, and snow, as to render them difficult of passage.

The plains of Roumelia furnish several localities for a battle-field; and here, possibly, will take place the eventful struggle between the Russians and the Turks.

The Turkish troops in Bulgaria, which, including the Egyptian contingent, amount to upwards of 150,000 men, are well armed, equipped, and organised; and, upon the whole, in good order. Instructed by Europeans in the various branches of the military art, the Turks have totally given up their former system of warfare, and have made rapid strides towards efficiency in European tactics. Their marches and movements, chiefly of a simple nature, are made with steadiness and precision; and as for their performance of the manual and platoon exercises, no troops of the Continent can surpass them. The cavalry is all light. The artillery is the arm in which they most excel; it is numerous, and seems to be well managed and understood. The equipment of the short mountain guns, which are carried on mules, is well arranged. This force is under the command of Omer Pacha, who enjoys a high reputation, and is very popular with the men. His experience and military knowledge, together with his activity, zeal, and exertions, point him out as a fit commander at so important a period. He has, moreover, two valuable assistants in Achmet Pacha, his *Chef d'Etat Major*, and Ishmael Pacha.

Provisions are in great abundance in Bulgaria; and the soldier is well fed, and paid with tolerable regularity. His medical wants and his comforts in camp and quarters are attended to, and very little sickness prevails; in fact, not three per cent.

It is difficult to arrive at the exact state of the Russian army, but they are said to have at this moment (August, 1853), about 80,000 men in the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and about 26,000 in Bessarabia. They have established their base of operations along the Lower Danube, occupying the northern bank of it, and having their head-quarters at Bucharest; with, it is supposed, pontoons ready to cross that river, which they would probably do in two or three columns. They have likewise a flotilla of gun-boats on the Danube. Rahova, Nicopolis, Turtukal, and Siliestria are the most favourable points of passage: the width of the stream at the two last-mentioned places being about 100 paces. There is a great deal of sickness in the Russian camp.

It will be interesting at the present moment to compare the operations now going forward, with the events in the last war, that of 1829; when, owing in great measure to the unprepared state of Mahmoud's new army, and the strategic errors of his generals, the Russians were enabled to “steal a march” to Adrianople. Without going back to narrate the earlier events of the campaign, we start from the time when the treacherous surrender of Varna, by Youssuf Pacha, gave the Russian General, Diebitsch, the keys to the most important of the approaches to the Balkan. In February, 1829, Siliestria, the siege of which had been raised at the termination of the previous campaign, was again invested. In June, the Turkish Seraskier, wishing to effect a movement from Shumla to Pravadi, with a view of guarding that commanding point between Varna and the interior, was defeated in the Pass of Kulewitscha, and immediately retraced his steps to Shumla, where he concentrated all his remaining troops, expecting the attack of the enemy in a position, upon the retention of which, as he thought, and as, according to the ordinary rules of war, he was justified in considering, the ultimate fate of the war depended. In the meantime, however, the accidental explosion of a mine at Siliestria, had placed that town in the hands of the Russian General, who resolved with the troops thus placed at his disposal, to make a dashing movement through the redoubtable defiles of the Balkan. Whilst the Turkish Seraskier was awaiting his attack at Shumla, the Russian Commander despatched his troops by night southward, in three bodies, commanded respectively by Generals Rudiger, De Peblen, and Roth, in three different directions. Roth took possession successively of Missvria, Anticha, and Bugbas; whilst Rudiger carried by assault Aidos and Karnabat. These acquisitions at once threw the road to Adrianople, and to Constantinople itself, open to

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. MARGARET'S, NEAR RICHMOND.—The beautiful estate on the banks of the Thames, a short distance from Richmond-bridge, comprising the noble mansion built for the Earl of Kilmorey, and the picturesque park of seventy-five acres, has just been purchased for the Conservative Land Society. The estate has a fine frontage, affording most extensive views; it is immediately opposite Richmond-gardens, and is within a short distance of three stations on the South-Western Railway. It is proposed to ensure, as far as possible, the erection of first-class houses, in order to render the purchase a real public improvement to this charming suburb.

THE COAL TRADE.—SHIELDS.—The first sea tide that has happened for a fortnight took place on the 29th ult.; and, in consequence, an immense fleet left the north coal-laden. It was calculated that not less than 900 vessels had gone to sea; above 300 sail left the Tyne alone. A very unhappy feeling exists between the sailors and a considerable portion of the ship-owners of this port; and, if some arrangement be not come to, it will, no doubt, lead to considerable embarrassment and unpleasantness during the winter months.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON AT ABERDARE.—A curious circumstance has just occurred at the Gadlys Iron and Coal Company's works, in Glamorganshire; when, as some workmen were sinking a shaft, at a distance of 53 yards below the surface, they came upon a most extensive mass or "blower" of explosive gas, which burst out of the solid rock. This occurrence impeded further operations for some time; but, at length, a plan was devised by which the explosive power was collected and carried to the surface. This was so managed, that, at a height of five yards from the ground, the gas was ignited, when it burst out into a flame three yards in length. At night this luminous mass attracts great attention, and can be seen from a great distance. Competent judges state that it will last for a great length of time.

"TEMPERANCE" EMIGRANT SHIPS.—A correspondent at Liverpool says the *Argo* has brought the news of the safe arrival at Melbourne of the *John Barrow*, the first of Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co.'s Temperance Line of Packets, with about 150 passengers. The commander, Capt. Cary, states that during the voyage no intoxicating drinks were taken by the passengers or crew, or even administered as medicine. He adds that not only were there no deaths on board, but not a single case of sickness. The passengers expressed themselves much pleased with the provisions and the conduct of the officers, and twenty of them, including the surgeon, signed the temperance pledge.

"NEW CONVICT DEPOT."—It is said that one of the Inspectors General of Prisons has been sent by the Government to inspect and report on Clare Island as a dépôt for convicts under the new "Penal Servitude Act." This island was lately the property of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., but now belongs to the Law Life Assurance Company. It is situated at the entrance of Clew Bay, and contains about 4000 acres, the greater portion of which is arable. The climate is mild and salubrious; and, from the bold character of its coast, except at the landing point, it offers very great advantages for the establishment of a convict dépôt.

DIRECT HASTINGS RAILWAY.—A direct railway from Hastings into the heart of London is proposed. It will have a terminus almost under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, with subterranean branches to the General Post-office. It is proposed to enter the City over a new bridge to be erected between Blackfriars and Southwark. In its course out of London, the new line will traverse the miserable localities lying between Bankside and the Elephant and Castle, where the first suburban station will be formed. Passing through the densely populated districts lying between Walworth and Brixton—hitherto unsupplied with railway communication—the line will proceed direct to Tunbridge, where a junction will be formed with the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway. An important feature in the undertaking is a short branch to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, by which that national edifice will be brought within a nearer distance of the City than by any other railway, with the great advantage of a direct river approach. A meeting in support of the scheme took place at Hastings on Monday—the Mayor in the chair—when resolutions to carry out the proposed line were unanimously passed.

HEREFORD RAILWAY.—The opening of this railway was celebrated on Saturday week with the usual festivities. Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., chairman of the Shrewsbury and Hereford; the Hon. R. Clive, M.P., chairman of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham; Mr. Robertson, engineer; and Mr. Brassey, contractor for the line; Major Gore; Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., and other public gentlemen were among the visitors. With singular good fortune the occasion was favoured by a cheering sunshine. A procession was formed, which walked to the Shire-hall, through the principal thoroughfares. There was afterwards a luncheon. The Mayor, in his speech, trusted the future was not a distant one, when by the Shrewsbury, Newport, Gloucester, and Worcester lines, Hereford would become a point to which the trade of Liverpool and Manchester on the north, the South Wales coal-fields on the south, and the manufacturing districts of mid and east England, would converge.

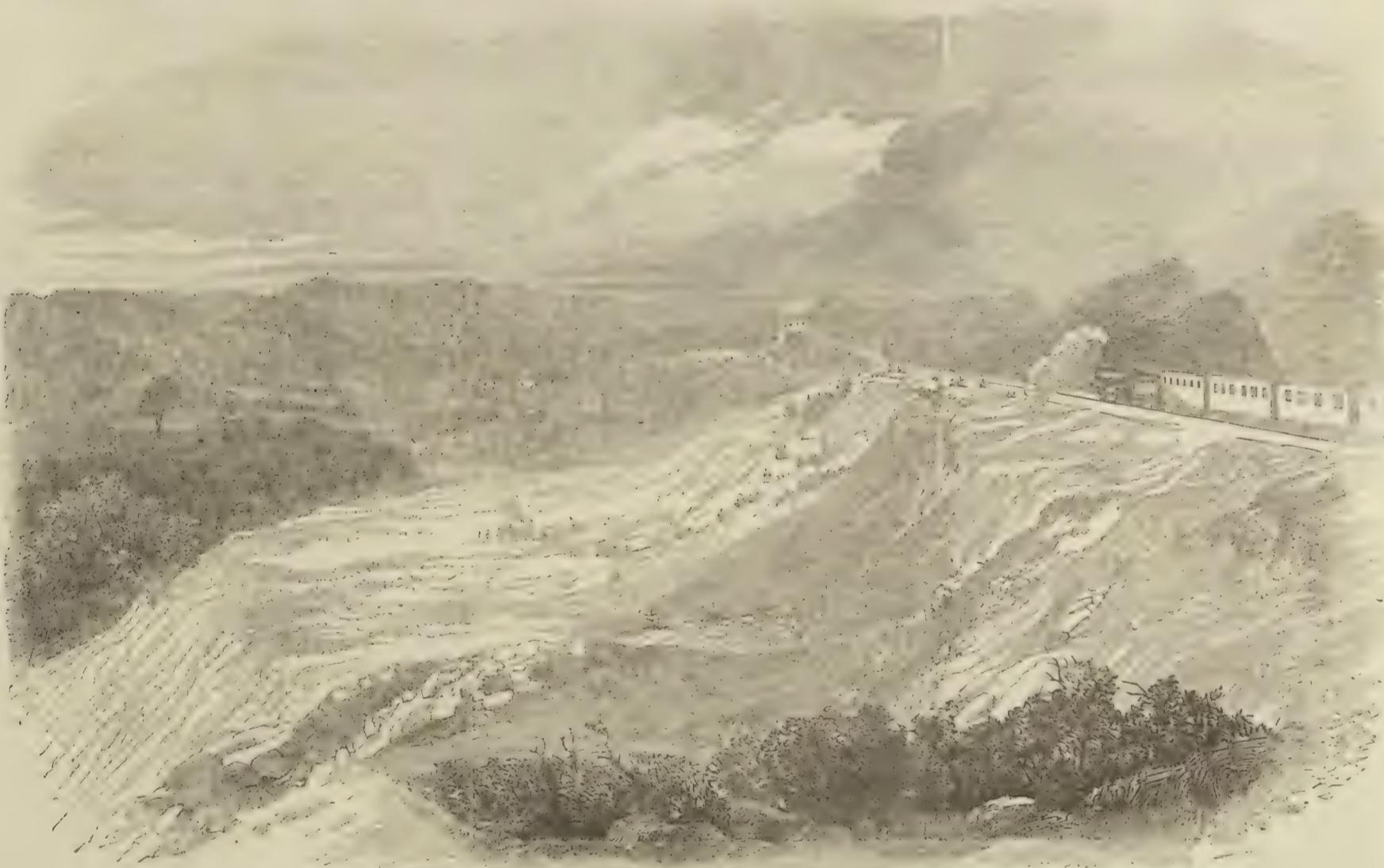
REMOVAL OF LAMPETER COLLEGE TO BRECON.—It is stated that there exists an intention, on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to remove the college of St. David, at Lampeter, from that town to Christ Church College, at Brecon; and likewise, that the portion of the diocese of St. David, in which the latter is situated, is to be severed from that see and annexed to the diocese of Llandaff. A committee was appointed during the last session for the purpose of making inquiries respecting Christ College, Brecon; and in their report to the Commons, they recommended that a clause should be inserted in a bill, prepared by them, empowering the Commissioners to effect this removal if advisable; and it is now affirmed that the Commissioners intend to use this power. This year a larger number of students have been admitted than for a number of years past.

CARGE OF STEALING GAS.—Mr. Wayling, a surgeon-dentist, was indicted at the Bury St. Edmund's quarter session for having feloniously consumed 5000 cubic feet of gas belonging to the Bury Gas Company. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner had forced back the meter, but paid for all the gas registered. This, his counsel argued, was no larceny, inasmuch as the Gas Company voluntarily put into possession of the person they supply with gas, all the gas which passes through the meter, they could not in respect of that possession so acquired, charge a larceny—there was no asportavit. The Court concurred in this view of

the case; and the jury, under its directions, returned a verdict of acquittal. Gas companies, it appears, have a legal remedy in such cases by a different course of proceeding.

THE RECENT LAND-SLIP ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

This slip took place near the Balcombe Tunnel, on the 20th ult. The following details have been collected by the Artist of the accompanying Sketch:—The land adjoining Binham's Wood, near Kemp's Farm, has been for some time giving signs of yielding; and the heavy rains completed the destruction of a naturally bad foundation. At eight o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Fletcher, one of the contractors for the permanent way, was in the train from Brighton to London, when, feeling a jolt in the carriage, he looked out, and saw that both lines had sunk more than six inches. Guessing that a land-slip had occurred, he desired the engine-driver to stop; which he feared to do, as the express was close behind; accordingly, he drove on to Three Bridges Station. As soon as Mr. Fletcher reached Three Bridges Station, he took the pilot-engine back at the rate of sixty miles an hour, to prevent the express crossing; but was too late—the engine-driver having seen the slip, and passed over the line safely, at the rate of a mile an hour. Two other trains were allowed to pass over, Mr. Fletcher and three men having shored up the lines as well as they could; but the danger was now too imminent to permit this to continue. Before evening, 100 men were on the spot; and, the whole mass of earth continuing to descend, prompt measures were immediately taken to secure one of the lines for traffic, that next Binham's Wood being useless. By means of shoring up the opposite side, and shifting the rails, that line is now tolerably secure, the trains passing over it very slowly. The full extent of the slip proved to be the sinking of 70,000 cubic yards of chalk, along 200 yards of the line, into the valley wherein stands Binham's Wood. Here it carried some large oak-trees, in a vertical position, ten yards from where they originally stood, and moving the wood *en masse*—earth, trees, and underwood—down towards a considerable brook which takes its course through Binham's Wood. This large tract of land moved three or four feet in a day, and, fearing that it would inevitably stop up the brook, it was deemed advisable to cut a new course, about 300 yards long—a task of considerable difficulty, on account of the timber, and the spreading of the roots. On Thursday evening week the trains on either side of the slip were stopped, and the passengers had to cross on foot: by means of naphtha lights and fire-pans—or, as they are technically termed, "devils"—the space was brilliantly lighted up. Great praise is due to Mr. Fletcher for his careful and admirable arrangements, and his unweary exertions to secure, not only the safety, but, as far as possible, the convenience and comfort of the passengers. The line has been rendered secure for traffic: some further time must, however, elapse before this—one of the most extensive railway land-slips on record—will have been fully repaired.



SCENE OF THE RECENT LANDSLIP ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

THE BURMESE WAR.—DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GODWIN FROM PROME.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON the 1st of August last the army of Burmah was brought on the peace establishment, agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General. This was principally effected by recalling General Godwin to his divisional command in Sindhind, the breaking up of his personal staff, the reduction or doing away with certain staff salaries and appointments, &c. General Godwin left Prome, on his way to Bengal, on the 28th of July. A day or two previous to his departure he issued his farewell order to the force, in which he took leave of all who had been under his command, paying the force a very high compliment, in telling them that "for a year and four months, whether in the field or in quarters, they had not given him one hour's trouble or anxiety; that their conduct had ever held an even and honourable course;" and pointed out the "singular fact that, though with troops of three distinct services under him, not one collision of interests had come to his knowledge. All had been harmony. Such circumstances increased the painful feelings he had at parting with his men, from whom he had never been absent a day, but had shared with them their triumphs in the field, and quarters in the camp." To all in any way deserving his thanks they were gracefully and gratefully tendered, as a "testimony of his warmest feelings towards his brother soldiers." The day previous to his departure he was receiving farewell visits, from morning till night, from all the European and native officers of the Prome force. It was, as he said, a very gratifying but very trying day to him. That day Sir John Cheape, in his orders, invited all the heads of departments to meet him, the following day, at about noon, to receive the General at the place of embarkation, for the "purpose of taking a final leave" of him. Accordingly, at about the appointed hour, a great concourse began to collect at the river side near the *Indus* steamer, which was moored close to the bank, with her steam up, and flat, ready to take in tow. Not only were Sir John Cheape and staff, and the Brigadiers with their staff present, with the heads of departments, but nearly all the officers of

the garrison turned out, wishing to pay him this last and befitting mark of respect. The accompanying Sketch represents the scene as viewed from the Commissariat defences. In the distance, Shoe-doung, to the southward, is faintly visible; nearer, on the left of the sketch, is Namean Point, where the General had a country bungalow; opposite is the White Pagoda; nearer, on the heights to the left, are the 40th Bengal N.I. Barracks, where Sir John Cheape also lives; and at the foot of the hills are seen the 64th Barracks and Parade. In half distance are the Madras Horse Artillery unlimbered, ready to fire the salute on the General's embarkation. On the side of these were crowds of soldiers, Sepoys, Burmese, and others; while nearer the point of embarkation are a Guard of Honour, composed of the 40th Bengal N.I. on the right; then the 67th Rifles and the Sikhs on the left—the whole under command of Major Minchin; while opposite are a considerable group of officers extending to the foreground, where, headed by Sir John Cheape and staff, they advance to meet the General and his officers as they approach the river bank. The General was evidently unprepared to encounter the many he found assembled to meet him. Bowing to those around him, it was evident he would have addressed his officers, and once more bid them adieu, but, apparently overcome by his feelings, was unable. Passing in amongst us, his hands were stretched out to all around him, wishing them good-bye. There was hardly an officer who did not shake hands with him, for all seemed by the press around him to be very desirous of doing so. Coming near Major Fraser, the commanding engineer, his valued ally, he was visibly affected: he would have spoken to him had he been able; but the way he placed his hand on the Major's shoulder, in parting with him, spoke volumes. The whole guard of honour then next came under his notice. Uncovering, he passed slowly along their front as they stood giving him their parting salute of presented arms; beyond these, the great crowd he had to pass, by the respectful reception of him, showed the estimation in which he was held amongst them. These past, he descended the bank, where he was met by Captain Hamilton of the *Indus*, leaning on whom he passed along the platform which led on board; where no sooner had he gained the deck than the lion. Company's flag

rose in joint salute with the report of the first gun from the Horse Artillery. Quickly getting the flat attached, the steamer dropped from the bank; sheering off she went ahead; then, turning her head southerly, she passed us as we stood lining the bank. It was then that many were heard saying "Now, Sir John; now, sir, give the time!" So, taking off his cap, the Brigadier-General led off such a cheer on cheer as Prome ne'er heard before. Coming to the gangway, the General, uncovering, and placing his hand on his heart, stood bowing his acknowledgments, till the turning of the steamer took him from view. He received a hearty reception at Rangoon; and, at a public dinner they gave him there, he declared that the parting cheer his comrades gave him at Prome "was more gratifying to his feelings, and he considered a far higher compliment, than any honours that his country could bestow on him." The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Lieut. Ford.

CLOSE OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

The last scene of the splendid drama enacted in Dublin during the last six months, was brought to a close on Monday afternoon, and the Great Exhibition of 1853 is among the things that were. All that now remains to the general public is the exterior of the building, in which so many hundreds of thousands have derived instruction and amusement, and from which, it is to be hoped, will yet spring up results of the greatest importance to Ireland and Irishmen. The attendance on Monday, notwithstanding the increased price of admission, was unprecedentedly numerous. This was not to be wondered at; but it may appear somewhat strange, when it is stated that a large proportion of the visitors was composed of peasants and artisans. The most crowded period was from two to four o'clock, when the season-ticket holders flocked in to witness the closing scene, and take one final look at some of the favourite objects of the superb collection. It was announced that a ceremonial, accompanied by a grand musical performance, would take place at three o'clock; and long before that hour the great hall and galleries were



DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GODWIN FROM PROME.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

filled almost to suffocation, rendering it nearly impossible for those who had passed their time in inspecting the treasures of the place, to secure even standing room in the central part of the building.

The ceremonial was similar to that which took place at the opening of the Exhibition, in May last. The semicircular space beneath the great organ was converted into an orchestra, and accommodated upwards of 500 performers, under the able leadership of Mr. Joseph Robinson. A dais, covered with scarlet cloth, was erected in front of the orchestra, and thereon stood two handsome chairs for the accommodation of the Lord-Lieutenant and his Lady; and in the immediate vicinity of the dais were a large number of titled and distinguished personages, and several military bands which came to assist in the orchestral performances.

At a quarter before three o'clock, the cheering outside announced the approach of the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess; and immediately after their Excellencies entered by the grand entrance, preceded by Alderman Roe, Mr. Dargan, and the other members of the Exhibition Committee. As soon as they entered the Great Hall the military bands struck up the National Anthem, and the vast assemblage burst into one hearty and enthusiastic cheer, which made the walls and roof of the building ring again. The cheering continued at short intervals until his Excellency reached the dais, when still more vehement acclamations broke forth—no small proportion of which were evidently intended for Mr. Dargan.

His Excellency then took his seat on the dais, the Countess of St. Germans occupying the seat immediately on his left. The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the other distinguished personages, also took up the positions assigned them. Amongst those present we noticed the Provost of Trinity College, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Massareene, Lord Ward, Lord Dunboyne, Sir Edward and Lady Blakeney, Sir Edward M'Donnell, the Earl of Bective, Sir John Young, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Colonel Pennefather, William Dargan, Esq., Viscountess Gort, Colonel Browne, Colonel Eden, the Attorney-General, Sir John Benson, the members of the committee, &c.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant then arose from his seat, and Mr. C. P. Roney, the active and energetic secretary of the Exhibition, having been introduced by Alderman Roe, his Excellency desired him to kneel, for the purpose of receiving the honour of knighthood. Mr. Roney having obeyed the request, his Excellency touched him with a sword, and said, "Rise, Sir Cusack Patrick Roney," whereupon a loud and hearty cheer proceeded from the assembled multitude, who thus evinced their approbation of the honour conferred upon the talented gentleman. The worthy Knight was heartily congratulated by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Dargan, his brother secretary Mr. Deane, and several other friends. Lady Roney was subsequently

introduced to the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, to receive their felicitations.

His Excellency then came forward, and, in a clear distinct voice, said:

I cannot declare the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853 to be closed without expressing an earnest wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of the man to whom we are all indebted for the instruction we have received from the many productions of art and nature which are contained within these walls. I also desire to acknowledge the liberality of the owners of these treasures for permitting them to be exhibited. Let me also pay a tribute of praise to the committee, the secretaries, and the other officers connected with it, for the zeal, the assiduity, and the intelligence with which they have discharged their many duties. Lastly, let me, in the name of this assembly, offer to Almighty God our heartfelt thanks for having blessed and prospered this undertaking. I now declare this Exhibition to be closed. His Excellency concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Dargan (Loud and prolonged applause).

A Voice.—A cheer for the Lord-Lieutenant (Loud cheers). This part of the ceremonial being concluded, the National Anthem was performed by the organ and orchestra, assisted by the military bands; after which their Excellencies retired, at half-past three o'clock, accompanied by the committee to the grand entrance; and in the course of another hour the gay throng separated, and left the building—the entire ceremonial occupying only one hour.



CLOSE OF THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—MR. RONEY RECEIVING THE HONOUR OF KNIGHOOD.

CAPTAIN M'CLURE, R.N.

ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER M'CLURE, the discoverer of the North-West Passage, was born in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, in the year 1808. His father, Captain M'Clure, formerly of the 89th Regiment,



CAPT. M'CLURE, R.N., DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

who served during the campaign in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, married Jane, only daughter of the venerable John Eljee, who, for a period of nearly fifty years, was Rector of the parish of Wexford, and Archdeacon of the diocese of Ferns. Captain M'Clure, the subject of this memoir, being originally intended for the military profession, was sent to Winchester School, then to Eton, and subsequently entered Sandhurst College. After pursuing his studies, he changed his mind, and expressed a wish to enter the naval profession, in preference to the army. He left Sandhurst, and was appointed midshipman on board the *Victory*, Lord Nelson's old ship. Captain M'Clure served in various parts of the globe till the year 1826, when the Government having determined on sending an expedition to discover, if possible, the North-West Passage, he volunteered his services, and was appointed to her Majesty's ship *Terror*, commanded by Sir George Back. The expedition remained out nearly two years at the North Pole. On her return home, the *Terror* was driven into Lough Swilly, on the coast of Ireland, in a disabled state, from injuries received by her whilst in the ice. From 1838 to 1842 Captain M'Clure was on active service, on board the *Hastings*, *Niagara*, and *Pilot*. In June, 1842, he was appointed to the command of the *Romney*, at the Havannah, where he remained five years. In the year 1848 Captain M'Clure volunteered to accompany Sir James Ross on a second expedition to the Arctic regions, having in view the double object of searching for Sir John Franklin, and the discovery of the North-West Passage, and was appointed first lieutenant on board the *Enterprise*. That expedition returned in November, 1849, when Captain M'Clure was raised to the rank of commander. In the following month the Government determined on again sending a similar expedition to the Polar regions, when Captain M'Clure a third time volunteered his services, which were accepted by the Admiralty, who gave him the command of the *Investigator*, in which vessel he sailed in March, 1850, from Sheerness, in company with the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson. Previous to their arrival at the Sandwich Islands, they parted company, when Captain Kellett, commanding the surveying ship *Herald*, wishing the *Investigator* to remain till the *Enterprise* came up, telegraphed his commands to Captain M'Clure, whose reply appeared soon afterwards in the public journals, which we now copy:—

When her Majesty's ship *Investigator* reached the Sandwich Islands, on her way to Behring's Strait, she there fell in with her Majesty's surveying vessel *Herald*, Capt. Kellett, C.B. The *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, C.B., had not at that time made her appearance, and as the season was drawing on, Commander M'Clure expressed a most anxious desire to proceed. Captain Kellett seemed, however, desirous that he should wait the arrival of his consort, but at length consented that he should continue his voyage. Commander M'Clure lost no time, weighed anchor immediately, and made sail. Captain Kellett, however, on second thoughts, decided upon recalling him; but it was too late; the gallant commander of the *Investigator* could brook no further delay, and telegraphed in reply:—“Important duty—our responsibility, cannot stay,” and dashed on with an energetic determination to accomplish the object for which he had been fitted out.

Captain M'Clure expressed his determination, before leaving England, that he would either discover Sir John Franklin, or the North-West Passage, or never return. What dangers he has undergone, and what privations he and his brave followers have endured to redeem his pledge, his despatches to the Admiralty, now published, will show. We quote from a contemporary the following summary, in the spirit of which our readers will heartily coincide:—

The results of the labour of our famous countryman cannot be estimated by the addition of geographical knowledge thus contributed, by the reduction of the labours of navigation, or by any commercial prospect which they appear to open up. For all practical purposes, this Herculean task might never have been performed or undertaken. There are few seasons in which the North-West Passage, though discovered, would be possible. The results of this expedition are of a moral nature; they exhibit the conquest of human intelligence over the elements in their most appalling form: they represent the successful conflict of mental energy with the powers of nature in their drear domain. The despatch of Commander M'Clure displays an amount of resolution, fortitude, and self-devotion, as honourable to human nature as it is truly marvellous. We have read documents written in the presence of great peril, or under the shadow of an impending fate: such documents are to be found in ancient as well as modern history, and they extort our admiration, even in the case of those whose title to fame rests upon such displays of firmness; but the man who, in 74 degrees north latitude, far from all human assistance—uncheered by intelligence from home—disease amongst his followers—“sealed to the deep”—with starvation staring him in the face—the man who, under such circumstances, can calmly commit his thoughts to writing, possesses enviable firmness. The man who is so collected under such circumstances, that he omits nothing which is necessary to be done, is still more to be admired, but he who not only does all this, exhibits all this firmness and sagacity, but who determines, moreover, in the midst of all, to go forward while life lasts, has attained the climax of heroism, acquires justly imperishable renown, as a bright example of the noblest qualities of our nature. Such a one has Captain M'Clure proved himself to be. The following extract from the despatch of this gallant sailor, attests the calmness and nerve, with which he contemplated being lost in the Polar regions:—

“After quitting Port Leopold, should any of her Majesty's ships be sent for our relief, a notice containing information of our route will be sent at the door of the house on Whalers' Point, or on some conspicuous place; if, however, on the contrary, no intimation should be found of our having been there, it may be at once surmised that some accident has happened, either from our being carried into the Polar Sea or smashed in Barrow's Strait, and no survivors left. If such should be the case—which I will not, however, anticipate—it will then be quite unnecessary to penetrate further westward for our relief, as by the period that any vessel would reach that part, we must, for want of provisions, all have perished. In that case, I would submit that the officer may be directed to return, and by no means incur the danger of losing other lives in search of those who then will be no more.”

Such was the language of Commander M'Clure, as he was about to commit himself to the chance before him. Captain M'Clure and his brave

followers have, however, devoted themselves to the service of a nation which knows how to value the noble qualities they displayed. All honour to the gallant Commander and his devoted band of followers, who have thus enlarged the domain of geographical discovery, at no little inconvenience, and no small risk of danger, to themselves.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, CHERRY-BURTON, YORKSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 5th August, 1852, by Miss Burton, of Cherry-Burton, when coins of the year, with a written parchment, were embedded in the stone. A handsome silver trowel, with which the ceremony was performed, had previously been presented by the inhabitants of the village to Miss Burton.

The ceremony of consecration took place on Monday, the 24th ult., by the Archbishop of York, who also preached, assisted by the Archbishop's chaplain (the Rev. Canon Dixon). The service was taken by the Rev. Canon Wray, the Rural Dean, and the Rev. J. F. Hicks; most of the neighbouring clergy also attended. The funds necessary to defray the expense of this church, as originally designed by Mr. C. Vickers, has been raised by subscription from the neighbouring land-owners, a small rate raised by the consent of the parish, and the contributions of a few friends. Amongst other gifts to this church was the communion silver by the Rector, the Rev. R. Swann; the communion cloth by Henry Grimstone, Esq.; the cushions were worked by Mrs. and Miss Sand, and M. Burton; a handsome set of books by Captain and Miss Boghurst; carved oak alms basins by the Rev. E. Robertson; three handsomely-carved oak chairs (one of which formerly belonged to the Earl of Warwick), by the Rev. J. Major; the bells by Miss Burton, assisted by a few friends; also the font cover and the second book for the communion-table, by Miss Burton. The cost of the churchyard wall and gate was defrayed, one-third by the parish, and the remainder by David Burton, jun., Esq., who, in various ways, by purse and personal exertion, has most materially aided in bringing the whole of this sacred work to a satisfactory conclusion. After the service, a collection was made of nearly £40.

The architecture of the Church is Early Decorated in character, and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and vestry: the west end has a tower, and on the north side is a stone porch. The walls are built of a grey stone, which contrasts pleasingly with the warm colour of the sand-



NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, CHERRY BURTON.

stone used for the dressings, windows, carving, &c. The interior is simple in its general character. The font is the one that belonged to the former church. There is also a handsome stone carved pulpit, a small quantity of stained glass, and some carved stall ends for seats in the chancel. The church provides 350 sittings, of which 248 are for the poorer inhabitants of the parish. The roof is open, and ceiled between the rafters, the woodwork is stained dark oak, and the whole interior effect is well adapted for the purpose of a simple village church. The entire cost of the works, including boundary wall, is about £2000. The works were executed by Mr. Myers, of Ordnance Wharf, Lambeth, under the superintendence of Mr. Horace Jones, architect, 16, Furnival's-inn, London—both of whom were present.

LIEUT. CRESSWELL, R.N.

LIEUT. S. GURNEY CRESSWELL, R.N.—the bearer of the despatches of Captain M'Clure, announcing the important discovery of the North-West Passage—is the third son of F. Cresswell, Esq., of Lynn, one of the



LIEUT. CRESSWELL, R.N.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TAYLOR.

Northumberland family of that name. He entered the navy early in life, and served under Sir Thomas Cochrane, in China and the East Indies; and, when quite a boy, was selected to steer Captain Lister's boat, on the desperate service of destroying the piratical forts in Maloodoo Bay. The attacking party had to break through a boom of formidable construction, which detained them under the fire of the forts for nearly an hour, and cost them the loss of even killed and fourteen wounded. For that successful service, Commander Lister received his post rank. The year following Lieut. Cresswell had the honour of serving on the staff of Sir Thomas Cochrane, at the taking of Bruni, and other piratical forts. On his return to England, in the autumn of 1847, he joined the *Excellent*, gunnery ship; and went from her into her Majesty's ship *Investigator*: she was one of the ships then about sailing in the spring of 1848, under Sir James Ross, on the search for Sir J. Franklin. This was the commencement of Lieut. Cresswell's Arctic career. The result of that unsuccessful attempt is well known. Her Majesty's ship *Investigator* returned to England in November, 1849; and on the 10th December of the same year, the subject of our memoir was again appointed to that ship as Second Lieutenant. She sailed on her present memorable voyage on the 10th January, 1850, went through the Strait of Magellan; and, stopping four days at the Sandwich Islands, eventually rounded Point Barrow on the 5th August, in the same year. Although the north coast of America had been previously traced by boats and land travellers, no ship had ever before sailed to the eastward of Point Barrow. As far, therefore, as navigation is concerned, from that point commence those discoveries by M'Clure, which have terminated in his completing the long-sought-for North-West Passage, and which have added his name to those of the most successful and daring navigators of the age.

After three tedious winters, Captain M'Clure (then frozen up in Mercy Bay) entrusted Lieut. Gurney Cresswell with his despatches; and sent him in charge of the sickly portion of the crew—in all 27—to make the best of his way to the *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett, at Dealy Island, which ship he reached, having travelled 170 miles in ten days, without any casualty. Here, as his party from the *Investigator* were found, on



PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LIEUTENANT CRESSWELL, R.N., AT LYNN.

medical examination, to be unable to continue their difficult journey of 300 miles to Beechey Island, they were replaced by a sledge-crew from the *Resolute*, with whom Lieut. Cresswell reached H.M.S. *North Star*, Capt. Pulten, at Beechey Island, early in June. Returning home in H.M.S. *Phoenix*, Capt. Inglefield, he landed at Thurso on the 4th Oct., 1853; and delivered his despatches at the Admiralty on the 7th of the same month: having circumnavigated America during an absence from England of three years and nine months.

The portrait we engrave is from a photograph by Mr. W. Taylor, of High-street, Lynn.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT SAMUEL GURNEY CRESSWELL.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the ancient borough of King's Lynn was thrown into excitement, from its being the day chosen to present to this gallant officer a Testimonial from the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses, indicative of their high sense of the importance of the tidings of which he had been the bearer, and his own personal share in the discovery of the North-West Passage.

Three o'clock was the appointed hour, but long before that time the booming of cannon, the merry ringing of the fine peal of St. Margaret's, and the flags floating from tower and mast-head, betokened the approaching ceremonial.

The Guildhall was prepared for the occasion, and most beautifully decorated, as our illustration shews—the north end being covered by flags tastefully displayed, whilst in the midst hung the Standard of Old England. Laurels were wreathed around them, and in the centre were the initials "S. G. C." formed in dalias. Beneath these decorations, a platform was raised for the Mayor and Corporation, and the friends of the day; surrounded with seats for ladies, and the immediate friends of Lieut. Gurney Cresswell. Every place was occupied, and the mass behind the barrier swayed to and fro from the pressure behind them.

Soon after three o'clock silence was proclaimed by the town-crier, and the procession entered the hall; the maces carried by the respective officers, and the sword of justice—the gift of which to the Corporation of Lynn is assigned by tradition to King John—borne before the Mayor, who, robed for the occasion, with Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell by his side in full uniform, immediately followed by the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, and Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry as his supporters, ascended the platform. The Mayor seated the young officer on his right hand. Lord Stanley, M.P. for the borough of Lynn; the Recorder of Lynn, Martin West Esq.; and the father of Mr. Cresswell, with the gentlemen of the Corporation, took their places around them. A large number of ladies were present, among whom were the mother of the gallant officer, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Cresswell, Lady Folkes, and Lady Parry. Once more silence was proclaimed, and

The Mayor rose and presented the address to Lieut. Cresswell.

The Mayor, in presenting the address, gave expression to the national feeling of pride, that upon an English ship, and upon British seamen, had the honour of discovering the North-West Passage at last fallen; and to the local feeling of pride that a fellow-townsman had held a rank in that gallant band which, amid unparalleled difficulties, and dangers the most appalling, had solved this great problem.

Lieut. Cresswell, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, gave a short historical account of former Arctic discoveries; following this by an interesting narrative of his own voyage, which he illustrated by reference to a large chart of the Arctic regions, which had been prepared and suspended in the hall for the purpose.

Three cheers were then given for Sir Edward Parry, who said it was now 28 years since he had the honour of receiving within those walls the freedom of the ancient borough of Lynn. He could truly say that, from that moment to this, he had never witnessed any occasion which had given him more delight and gratification than this. Those present had before them now about the oldest and about the youngest of Arctic navigators, and from his heart he assured them that the feelings of the old Arctic navigator were those of the highest gratification. He had come 200 miles, and would willingly have come 2000, to be present. It was delightful to hear the plain, intelligent, and modest account their gallant young friend had given of himself. How little he (Sir E. Parry) thought, when he stood upon the western part of Melville Island and discovered Banks' Land in the distance (they called it 60 miles), that from the cape, which he named, after many difficulties, Cape Providence, there would in the course of time come a ship the other way to meet him, and to be anchored in the Bay of Mercy. He called this a remarkable coincidence, and admired the feeling which induced Captain McClure and his companions to give that name to the place which had harboured them under circumstances of such extreme peril.

At six o'clock a party of above 160 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, given to Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell, in the Assembly Room. The Mayor was supported by the High Sheriff, Daniel Gurney, Esq., on one side, and Lieutenant Cresswell on the other, as the invited guest of the evening. We observed the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, Lord Stanley, M.P. for the borough (Lord Jocelyn, the other member for the borough, from not receiving his invitation till it was too late, was unable to reach Lynn in time), Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, R.N.; William Bagge, Esq., M.P.; Sir William Folkes, Bart.; Sir W. Jones, Bart.; A. Hammond, Esq.; C.N. Tolfe, Esq.; T. Fowell Buxton, Esq.; Richard Bugge, Esq.; Edward Leverard, Esq.; Francis Hutton, Esq.; Francis Cresswell, Esq.; Hay Gurney, Esq.; the Rev. Canon Wodehouse; and almost all the clergy of the town and neighbourhood; Captain Caldwell, R.N.; Captain Astell; and many other gentlemen.

After the usual loyal and other toasts,

The Mayor gave, "The health of Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell," which was enthusiastically received; giving, in the course of his remarks, an account of Lieutenant Cresswell's services.

Lieutenant Cresswell, in returning thanks, said he wished to impress upon them that it was more owing to circumstances than any merits of his own that he stood in the honourable position in which he did that day. He might say, perhaps, that he was the child of fortune. Fortune had thrown him through the North-West Passage; and here he was to reap, to a certain extent, the honours and benefits to which Captain McClure and the officers engaged in the ship were certainly entitled. After being engaged in a three years' search for Sir John Franklin, of course it was with deep regret that he (Lieutenant Cresswell) was obliged to return to his native country without being able to bring with him any certain tidings connected with his fate. From the incident he had mentioned to day, respecting the destruction of the *Broaddale*, those present would be aware how very easily a ship might be crushed in the ice, and sink. That night, probably, have been the fate of Franklin's ships: but there were many other modes in which a ship might be destroyed, so that no remains of it might be found. Lieutenant Cresswell resumed his seat, after warmly acknowledging the honour which had been paid him.

The health of Rear-Admiral Sir E. Parry having been drunk,

Sir E. Parry rose to return thanks, and was received with enthusiastic cheering, the whole of the company rising to do honour to the veteran Arctic hero. In the course of his remarks he said:—I spent many of the best years of my own life in services similar to that which Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell has been engaged. It is now thirty five years since I commenced upon the same field of labour, and it is thirty-four years since it pleased God to permit me, with two of our ships, to penetrate to the western end of Melville Island. That I was permitted to accomplish in a single season; and, considering the nature of that enterprise, there is no doubt I had a favourable sea-son and was very much favoured in doing it, because, until the year 1852, from the time I speak of in 1819, although several efforts have been made, no one has ever reached within 300 or 400 miles of the same spot. While this was going on, the north coast of America, from Behring's Straits, was being surveyed by many accomplished Arctic travellers. We have in the list our dear friend Franklin, Richardson, and Deedes, and Simpson, and Rae, and Beechey, and Pulten, and Hooper, and perhaps one or two others, whom I have forgotten. But you see there is a long list of gallant nautical men engaged in surveying that part of the coast of America, which you see before you on the chart. So that, in point of fact, when I reached the western extremity of Melville Island, and saw Banks' Land sixty miles from it, which is laid down in my chart of that day, there then remained a considerable portion from the continent upwards to that point yet to be explored. Our dear young friend has had the privilege of accomplishing that (Applause); and I venture to say that there is no portion of the North-West Passage more difficult of accomplishment than that. I will say, too, that there never has been an instance in which so magnificent a navigation has been performed in a single season as was performed by Captain McClure and his officers. Gentlemen, there is nothing in Arctic discovery to be compared to that one engineer's exploit in the year 1852. It is between 900 and 1000 miles, very nearly 1000, from Point Barrow along to Cape Parry, from which our friend struck off in the *Investigator* to the island you see there—Baring Island, and then upward to the Bay of Mercy—where the *Investigator*, I am afraid, is to this moment confined—is from 900 to 1000 miles; and I assure you, from the experience I have had of the navigation of those seas, it is a most marvellous navigation to accomplish. I believe no man can tell more of the difficulty of it than I can; and I repeat that there has been nothing in the whole course of Arctic discovery equal to that which

Captain McClure and his companions accomplished. The exploit then comes to this, that by this gallant achievement the existence of the whole of the North-West Passage has been ascertained beyond a doubt; and it is a curious circumstance that Captain McClure should just have been enabled to reach from the westward to the Bay of Mercy, which is, in point of fact, upon the very land I saw in coming from the eastward, but could not reach; so that there we are met within sixty miles, and I only hope that the crowning triumph of getting completely through may be reserved for our gallant friend, Captain McClure (Cheers). It is the only thing I wish to see, in order to crown the triumph, not only to our officers, but to our country, which has done so much, and spent so much, and sent forth so many gallant men in order to accomplish this achievement.

I fear there is little probability of the *Investigator* getting out. I hope and trust she may. On the other hand, I do not fear for the safety of our people there. Happily and providentially, an expedition went out, and Captain Kellett, with the greatest possible zeal and ability, has communicated with her. There is a very considerable dépôt of provisions at Beechey Island. That was part of the plan ordered by the committee, of which I was a member. So that, humanly speaking, I really feel that the lives of the gallant men in either of these expeditions may be considered virtually safe. I do not say there will be no casualties—I do not say they will bring all their ships home. I know how a ship may go like nut between nutcrackers if she gets between the ice, and that may happen to any one of the ships, or all of them. But, at the same time, there they are; they have provisions; and it is a comfortable thing—the feeling that men engaged in such a gallant achievement are personally safe from harm. While we are rejoicing over the return of our friend, and the probable return of his shipmates, we cannot but turn to that which is not a matter of rejoicing, but rather a matter of sorrow and regret—that there has not been found a single token of our dear long-lost Franklin and his companions. Not only has that been the case in the expedition in which Lieutenant Gurney Cresswell has been engaged, but I understand it to be the case with Sir Edward Belcher, who has gone up to the Wellington Inlet; where I certainly thought traces must be found, because at Beechey Island we knew Franklin passed the first winter when he went out. There we found three graves of his men: up to the present moment, the only token we have received of him. I do consider it the most mysterious thing, and I have thought of it as much as anybody. I can form but a single idea as to the probable fate of Franklin. I do not agree with our friend Gurney Cresswell about the probability of both ships having gone down and nothing been seen of them; for, although it is true that nothing might be seen of the ships themselves, I do not believe the crews would all have perished at one moment. I think there is still stuff and stamina in 120 Englishmen, that somehow or other they would have maintained themselves as well as a parcel of Esquimaux would. They would have found the Esquimaux, and there would have been something like a trace of them if they had been on earth. The only thing which I can suggest is this:—Wellington Strait was discovered by myself on the expedition I spoke of. It is a large opening from Lancaster Sound. When I was going up westward from Melville Island we saw Wellington Strait perfectly free from ice; and so I marked it on my chart. It was not my business to go north as long as I could get west; and therefore we ran past, and did not examine it. But it has always been a favourite idea of those who imagined the North-West Passage was to be easily made by going north. That, we know, was the favourite idea of Franklin; and we know he did intend, if he could not get westward, to go up Wellington Channel. We have it from his own lips. My belief is still that, after the first winter, he did go up that channel; and that, having steam power (which I had not in my time), it is possible he may have gone up in a favourable season. For you cannot imagine anything more different than a favourable and an unfavourable season in those regions. You cannot imagine the changes that take place in the ice there. I have been myself sometimes beset for two or three days together by the ice, in such a way that from the mast-head I could not see sufficient water to float that bottle in; and in twenty-four hours there was not a bit of ice to be seen. Nobody could tell why. I cannot tell why. And you might have sailed about as you may in your own river, as far as ice is concerned. Therefore, in a favourable season he may have gone up that inlet, and may, by the power of steam and favourable circumstances, have got so far to the north-west that in an ordinary season he could not get back again. And those who know Franklin know this—that he would push on year after year so long as his provisions lasted. Nothing could stop him. He was not a man to look back if he believed the thing was still possible. He may have got beyond the reach of our searching parties, for Sir Edward Belcher has not been able to get far up, and we have not been able to get the investigation completed. In speaking of Franklin, every one will feel sorrow for his probable fate. My dear friend Franklin was sixty years old when he left this country; and I shall never forget the zeal, the almost youthful enthusiasm, with which that man entered upon that expedition. Lord Hardinge, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, sent for me, and said, "I see, by looking at the list, that Franklin is 60 years old. Do you think we ought to let him go?" I said, "He is a fitter man to go than any I know, and, if you don't let him go, the man will die of disappointment." He did go, and has been gone eight years; and, therefore, I leave to yourselves to consider what is the probability of the life of that excellent and valuable man. In the whole course of my experience I have never known a man like Franklin. I do not say it because he is dead—upon the principle, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*; but I never knew a man in whom different qualities were so remarkably combined. In my dear friend Franklin, with all the tenderness of heart of a simple child, there was all the greatness and magnanimity of a hero. It is recorded of that man that he would not even kill a mosquito that was stinging him. But, whether that be true or not, it is a true type of the tenderness of his heart. I cannot sit down without alluding to another circumstance which must cast a gloom over that which would otherwise be a matter of rejoicing, and that is the fate of that gallant and most distinguished young Frenchman, Lieutenant Bellot. I am sure I trust England will be ready to do justice to the magnanimity which led that young man on two occasions, as a foreigner, to enter into our own service without pay, without emolument, without anything but humanity pressing upon his heart, to go forth in search of our lost hero (Applause). Gentlemen, when I was leaving home yesterday morning, it occurred to me that I could bring to you and show you—as every reminiscence, every memento of such a man is valuable—a turn-screw he sent to me, poor dear fellow! Just before he left England, the handle being made of one of the boats of my old ship the *Fury*, which, after lying there twenty-six years, Bellot picked up on Fury Beach. He sent me that little thing as a memento, and it will be handed down as a heirloom to my son, who, I hope, will value it as I do.

The health of Captain McClure, of the Members for the borough of King's Lynn (acknowledged by Lord Stanley), and of the Mayor, were then drunk.

Appropriate songs and glee were introduced; and one song, written for the occasion, addressed to Lieutenant S. Gurney Cresswell, and sung by Mr. Mann, of the Norwich Cathedral Choir, elicited immense applause. The company then separated, after passing a delightful evening.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—There is a very general impression in naval circles that the discovery of the North-West Passage, by Captain McClure, will be followed up next year by the despatch of two steamers, the *Phoenix* and another of about equal power. When two steamers proceed through the ice near to each other, the forward motion of the last vessel prevents the ice closing again so soon as it is otherwise liable to do when there is only one vessel, and consequently it is much safer to proceed when two are employed instead of one. The officers and crews of both vessels would also have more confidence, when entering unexplored channels, when two vessels are near to each other, owing to the hope that there would be one to fall back upon in the event of any unforeseen accident occurring to the other. The ice of the Arctic regions is the accumulation of ages, and it is surprising the small thickness that is formed in some years, and certainly not to such an extent that would render it difficult for steam-vessels to keep a passage open by repeatedly breaking through the newly-formed ice, and the further the vessels proceed beyond the true magnetic pole the warmer the water is found to prevail, and it requires a remarkably low state of temperature to form ice on the surface of the deepest parts of the Polar seas. Some remarkably fine lava was brought home by the officers of the *Phoenix* from Banks' Land, far finer and closer than the porous pumice-stone of the lava of Mount Etna. The plumbago is also of a fine description, and a number of mineral stones from Melville Island are remarkably heavy, whatever may be the nature of the metal of which they are composed, and appear to be worthy of being investigated as to their value, as they might be found worthy of becoming a subject of commercial enterprise. It is singular that none of the officers of the *Phoenix* or of the vessels of the Arctic expeditions now in the northern regions had seen the comet which visited this sphere during the present year, and they were unaware of its existence until their return home.—*Morning Post*.

ENGLISH UNIQUITY.—Mr. Hilliard, an American traveller, who has just published a book entitled "Six Months in Italy," observes that an English man-of-war seems to be always within one day's sail of everywhere:—"Let political agitation break out in any port on the globe, if there be even a roll of English broadcloth or a pound of English tea to be endangered thereby, within forty-eight hours an English steamer or frigate is pretty sure to drop anchor in the harbour, with an air which seems to say, 'Here I am; does anybody want anything of me?'"

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—Minor Money-order Offices are to be opened at the following places:—Evercreech, Somersetshire, Nov. 7; Penfield, Sussex, Nov. 1; Lydd, Kent, Nov. 4; Milverton, Somersetshire, Nov. 11; Arva, Cavan, Nov. 1. On the 1st Nov. a Major Money-order Office will be opened at Dalkey, county Dublin. Burford having been reduced to a sub-office, under Cheltenham, is now served (as respects money-order advices) from that place.

EPIPOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The New York *Daily Times* states that Mr. George Law has effected a sale of a very considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government, to be used in the war with Russia. They were to be shipped in a few days.

The number of visitors to the Dublin Industrial Exhibition on Friday week was 18,863; the greatest attendance that has taken place.

The *Princess Victoria* took fire on August 13th, in lat. 39 S., long. 136 E., and blew up, having 400 barrels of gunpowder on board. Crew saved. She sailed from London for Melbourne on 8th April.

In consequence of the representations lately made on the subject, the Treasury have notified that all ginger which has been imported from India, on the faith of being admitted at a duty of 5s. per cwt., as well as that now on the way, is to be delivered on payment of that rate.

Arrangements have been made for receiving at Vienna news from Wallachia and Bucharest in fourteen hours. Relays of horses have been established between Bucharest and Hermanstadt, from whence the telegraph will transmit the news.

Coal freights in the northern ports are about 10s. 6d. per ton to London, and £16 a keel to Hamburg.

The *Belfast Chronicle* says—"How it may be with the constabulary in other parts of the country we cannot say, but in this district those of that force who can command the means, are, one and all, leaving for Australia."

It is proposed in Boston (U.S.) to give Kossta, on his arrival at that port, a public reception.

Father Gavazzi has lectured in the city of Cincinnati to a full house, without disturbance.

It is stated that the vacancy on the Scotch Bench, caused by the death of Lord Anderson, will be filled by Mr. Inglis, the Dean of Faculty.

The number of committals in all Ireland decreased from 24,684 in 1851 to 17,678 in 1852—a decrease of 23.38 per cent.

The Eastern Counties Railway is being widened between Stratford and Bow, where the Blackwall Extension forms a junction, in order to accommodate the increase of traffic expected on the opening of the Tilbury Fort line.

A letter from Marseilles, states that Cardinal Wiseman, after receiving the members of the Catholic clergy of that city, had embarked for Rome in the *Mongibello*; and not for Greece, as has been stated.

The income from corn during the year ending January 5 was £404,385: the interest on the public debt during that period was £23,637,996.

A sixth incendiary attempt was made on the 17th ult., to burn the premises of Mr. G. P. R. James, the British Consul at Norfolk, Va.

It is a gratifying feature in connection with the shipping of the port of Hull, that there has been an increase of full 500 sail this year over that of the corresponding period in 1850.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th ult., announces that Prince Adalbert of Prussia had returned there from the journey which he had taken to St. Petersburg.

They have got a new plaything at Paris, a new gigantic omnibus, to carry sixty persons.

The Melbourne (Australia) letters allude to rumours of several failures, and announce that a large drapery firm, having several shops in the town, had suspended, owing £75,000. Another draper, for an amount not mentioned, and an ironmongery firm for £150,000.

The Great Central Gas Consumers' Company had a meeting on Friday week, at the London Tavern. A dividend was declared at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum for the half-year ending the 24th June.

In future, cheese imported for exportation will be estimated on an average—the weight of one parcel being taken as an average of the weight of the rest. This will simplify and facilitate business at the Custom-house.

Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Geelong (Australia). A shaft is being sunk, and boring is about to be carried on in several places. The indications are very promising, and a company is to be formed to work the mines.

The amount of Railway calls for the present month is over £1,122,226. The great proportion of this is for foreign Companies: the Paris and Strasbourg new shares, on which a deposit of £4 is required, calls for one million alone.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Walter Munro assistant and successor to the Rev. Murdo Cameron, in the living of Creich; and the Rev. John Mackenson to the living of Tomintoul.

A Mr. Goldammer has astonished the people of Berlin by his experiments of his so-called electric sun. One night recently he placed his apparatus on the balcony of the Hotel de Russie, and, directing the rays upon the Museum, distant 350 yards, lit up the whole vicinity, so that it was easy to read small print.

The first electric telegraph on the Australian continent will be laid down by the government of Victoria, which has just called for tenders for constructing a line from Melbourne to Williamstown, on the shore of the bay.

Gold has been found at the crossing of the Colorado, also silver and copper; a tribe of Indians had been met with who used gold

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THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.



FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—“BUILDING THE GUY.”

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AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS GENERALLY “REMEMBERED.”

SURELY there never was a phoenix so incombustible, as if the thread of his existence had been made of asbestos, as Guy Fawkes! You would imagine his life had been insured in the Phoenix Fire Office. Regularly once a year he rises from his ashes, parades through the streets in triumphal procession, attends several public meetings, at all of which he takes the chair; and then, when the evening closes in, he warms his toes over a friendly fire, cracks his venerable sides with a number of good things, and generally retires about ten o'clock, after having spent a very jolly evening, during which everything has gone off as pleasantly as possible. Where he retires to no one can tell; but the supposition is that he creeps in through one of the key-holes of the Houses of Parliament, and conceals himself in the dark cellar where he

was originally discovered. There his ghost remains, burrowing, like a rabbit, in that phantom warren of gunpowder barrels; and he never emerges from the deep solitude of that *Arabia Saltpetrea* until a whole twelvemonth has passed over his painted head. During that time it is supposed he occupies his leisure hours in making squibs and laying in a goodly stock of crackers, that he may present them to the little boys, when he comes to the earth again. There seems to be some foundation for this supposition, for when Guy's pockets are searched, they are always found to be full of combustible materials; in fact not only his pockets, but every part of his person is crammed, almost bursting with them. His assiduity must be as great as his generosity, for his boots are heeled and soled with fireworks; his legs are primed and charged, like a couple of cannons; each of his arms is turned into a fire-arm, from the quantity of explosive things they contain; his stomach is converted, probably, into an immense factory for Roman candles; whilst

his head, like the Dartmouth mills, is full nothing but gunpowder. All these gifts he distributes right and left during the brief period he illuminates the world with his presence. For this reason the little boys love Guy, and are never tired of running after him. It is only necessary for them to hear his name, and they will take to their legs, and run through street after street till they find him. Then, once in his track, they will never leave him. They are proud to swell his juvenile escort, and to hold up his torn coat-tails. They are never tired of calling upon ignorant persons, whose recollections may be wrapped up in the fogs peculiar to the month, to “Remember, remember, the fifth of November!” and when they are fatigued of shouting themselves, they have always lungs sufficient left to call upon other boys to “Shout, boys, shout!” for them. In other countries, in Belgium and France, we believe it is St. Nicholas who is the patron saint of children. The story goes that on the sacred day on which his memory is revered, he



FIFTH OF NOVEMBER CUSTOM AT BRIGHTON.

hangs up the chimney toys for the children he loves best, or slips sweet meats under their pillows whilst they are asleep. In England we have but few saints. There is Saint Monday, it is true; but he is a drunken, disorderly saint, who only thinks of spending in a day the wages of a week; and his memory is often cherished the next day a great deal more by the head than the heart. In fact, a person's head frequently aches to think of him at all. This saint's effigy is fit to figure only on the signboard of a public-house, and the ashes he rises from are not those of *A je d'jie*, like the one in which Guy Fawkes disappears rejoicing every year, but rather the ashes of a pipe bowl that has been filled each time the spirited owner has thought fit to "wet his clay"—and filled, probably, at the expense of a meal taken from his family. Now Guy is no such smoking, bibulous, money-spending saint. He has a clay pipe, it must be confessed, stuck in his mouth; but we defy any one to say he was ever seen smoking it. All his smoking is done the last thing at night, and then it is done more to shed a glow and warmth round the circle that is hanging about his chair, than for any particular enjoyment he derives from it himself. Half a dozen puffs—the cheers rising with the smoke—and his smoking is all over. Neither does he drink: we never recollect seeing Guy Fawkes with a pot or a pewter in his hand; neither do we remember—amongst the things we are annually called upon to remember on the Fifth of November—ever meeting with a portrait of him, drawn by Gilray, Seymour, Cruikshank, Leech, or Phiz—or, in fact, any one of the numerous artists he has so often honoured with a sitting—in which he has been portrayed with a drinking utensil of any kind in his hand. If he has been represented with a pewter, it has been drawn in the mildest form, and more for the purpose of collecting money than for spending any. Guy's habits are not, and never were, expensive. An old coat—elegantly torn, and picturesquely slashed—hanging, busar-fashion, over his arm; a waistcoat, that has evidently been one of the vested interests which a scarecrow—that stanch old agriculturist and Protectionist that, in conjunction with Sir John Tyrrell, has been the last to stand up in favour of the Corn-laws—he has been obliged, from reduced circumstances, to surrender; a pair of boots belonging to the Odd Fellows; and a pair of trousers which it would be difficult to say what society they belonged to, for "sure such a pair were never seen, born to part by nature." His whole costume would not fetch, in exchange, the smallest pot of mignonette; you would not get the most miserable painted canary, with the sparrow's feathers peeping through his wing, for the whole tattered lot. No, Guy's habits are not expensive. His only extravagance is a bundle of lucifers—for, like a mancouvering mamma, he has always got a match in hand. This brimstone investment is his only outlay—not much, surely, for a man who goes through town, knocking at noblemen's houses, and waylaying gentlemen in the street, to collect his November dues, the prologue of his yearly rents. These dues rain upon him in all directions, according to the locality he thinks of honouring. In the squares they fall in occasional big drops, not less than sixpences, and sometimes as big as shillings; and in humble streets, and in retired alleys, they come down in a perpetual shower of penny and halfpenny-pieces. This rental he does not pocket himself, for it is extremely doubtful if he has any pockets, and, supposing it was dropped into his hat—the crown, which, like that of Hungary, is hanging on by the merest thread, threatening every minute to fall off the head that is carrying it—would not allow him to keep it to himself. So, in open generosity, Guy Fawkes does not receive a farthing of his numerous collections for his own individual use or enrichment. He surrenders them all—without deducting as much as would enable him to replenish his inner man at the nearest "shaving shop"—to his loyal retinue, who ring the air and the area bells with songs and solicitations in his treacherous honour. It is for these bountiful reasons that the boys love Guy Fawkes, and that the Fifth of November is always fired off in his honour, with the regularity of a Colt's revolver; it is for these reasons that he is a saint in their estimation, who is continually dispensing beer and hot suppers to them; that he is an idol in their eyes—a painted and wooden idol, if you like—but one which, instead of exacting gifts and contributions from his worshippers, and expecting to be fed and supported, feeds and supports them, and strews their muddy path with bags of oranges and baked potatoes. St. Guy Fawkes cheers them with his liberal donations; and no wonder that the boys cheer him so lustily in return. He is the St. Nicholas of English children—filling their hearts and stomachs with warming things; he comes to them, like a second Fortune, mounted on a Catherine-wheel—a wheel that, in its progress, crushes no one, but rather, like a wheel of fortune, distributes prizes and no blanks to all those who have had a hand in turning it. His final act even, before his memory is shot once again into the historical coal-cellars, is one of cheerfulness, that casts rays of dazzling light on the last shining moments of his brief annual existence. He dies literally in "a blaze of triumph." Like Semele, he is burnt to a cinder with the consuming glory of his own triumph. Sardanapalus, compared to him, is a man of the weakest flesh, for Guy Fawkes does not die under the pressure of defeat or beaten vanity; but, in the full flush and hurrah of victory, surrounded by all his valiant troops, who help to pile up the funeral pyre on which he mounts to perish, with all his wealth and all the clothes he has about him. His death is not one of vain-glory, rushed into because he cannot help it, but is wilfully chosen to contribute to the amusement of those who have been his trusty body-guard during the day. His progress is like a conqueror's, ending as it began, with victorious shouting. Fireworks are the last things that burst upon his eyes. "Hip, hip, hurrah!" are the last fond words that break musically upon his ear. He dies the enviable death of a hero, not outliving his fame a single moment, and is carried into immortality on the top of a skyrocket—an immortality, mind you, that does not live the space of a week, and then is put away into the old lumber-room of History; but an inextinguishable immortality, that can never be put out; an immortality that no sooner dies one year than it comes to life again with renewed brilliance the next. It is most literally "Guy Fawkes est mort! Vive Guy Fawkes!" His throne is a blazing faggot, and Pluto himself could not sit with greater dignity upon it; his sceptre is an old tinder box; and he is crowned every year with a diadem of squibs and crackers.

The mixture of political, or local matters, and Guy-Fawicism, has always been largely followed out at Brighton. The 5th day of November, as observed there, would put to shame the lukewarmness of the Londoners. They are strict observers of all the rites that should be paid to his flaming honour, and have long been distinguished as most ardent Guy worshippers. From the earliest daybreak, there is a procession in every street. You meet with Guys of all sorts, of all sizes, and conditions. At times he is on horseback, and at others he is mounted on a donkey, followed by all the little boys and dogs of the town, bellowing and barking together. Then there are other Guys carried in chairs, and on tubs, and between poles, and in every possible manner. Sometimes he is dressed up, to caricature an individual of the town, who has made himself unpopular. In this way was caricatured a certain Lord, who had made himself notorious in connection with a well-known "black bottle." His opponent was caricatured in the same way. They were both mounted on donkeys, and fought a mock duel opposite the Colonel's house. But the great event at Brighton is the "tar-barrelling" that takes place on the evening of the 5th. This tar-barrel has been the subject of many a fight between the authorities of the town and the fishermen. In 1817, an attempt was made to "put it down." The military were called out, and one person killed in the riot that ensued. Since then the amusement has been allowed—the authorities even going so far as to send the fishermen two or three tar-barrels, and a fixed quantity of wood, upon the understanding that they are not to carry the dangerous sport beyond a certain locality, called the Level. This sport commences at nightfall, amidst a general blaze of bonfires. When the crackers are cracking their loudest, and the rockets are hissing away at their highest, the tar-barrel is rolled on, and pitched a blazing mass amidst the assembly. The fun then commences in real earnest. Some push it with their feet, others propel it with long sticks, until it becomes a regular game of fiery foot-ball. The amusement consists in sending it into quarters where it is the least expected, and great is the laughter if it takes an unsuspecting group by surprise. Whilst the tar-barrel is continuing its incendiary progress, the confusion of the scene is increased by a number of fire-balls being sent flying into the air, and falling upon the heads of the mob, collected round the tub. These balls are composed of old tarred ropes and oakum strongly bound together, and slung by a stout piece of wet rope, which is attached to them. The noise, laughter, and confusion of voices may be readily imagined; and the scene, when witnessed on a fine night at Brighton, burns itself into the memory in such strong colours of fire as never to be forgotten by the spectator in connexion with Guy Fawkes's Day.

HORACE MAYHEW.

SCIENCE, ART, AND TRADE.—Some additional appointments have been made in the new Department of Science and Art in connexion with the Board of Trade. Mr. Norman M'Leod, late assistant-secretary to the Director of Convict Prisons, is named registrar; Capt. Owen, R.E., inspector; and, in connexion with the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. J. J. Mayo, assistant-accountant.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

We lately took notice of a current report that a dramatic company was in the course of being organised for the performance of English Opera in London; and that several of our most eminent singers—Mr and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Weiss, and others—were concerned in the enterprise. In expressing a wish for the success of the scheme, we alluded to the many failures that have already taken place, and mentioned several conditions as being necessary to prevent any new attempt from being only one failure more. These conditions, we apprehend, are resources ample enough to support a large and expensive establishment (for what the Duke of Wellington said about "a little war" may be applied to "a little opera"); an experienced, sagacious, and liberal management; and a completeness and excellence in every branch of the performances sufficient to make them rival the attractions of our foreign musical theatres.

Of this projected plan we have not any further intelligence; but another has been set on foot at the St. James's Theatre, which was opened on Saturday evening last for the performance of English operas. This step, it would seem, has been hastily taken; at least the public had very brief notice of it, and no information has been given respecting the parties concerned. The opera performed on that evening, was the English version of "La Sonnambula," followed by a ballet. The prima donna was Miss Lowe, a promising young concert-singer, but quite unable to sustain the impassioned character of *Amina*. The primo tenore, a Mr. Elliot Galer, showed himself to be, both as an actor and a singer, a mere novice. The only part adequately supported was that of *Count Rodolfo*, by Mr. Drayton, a performer qualified to hold a distinguished place in any musical theatre. The orchestra and chorus were sadly deficient, both in strength and quality; and there was a want of those accessories which render a scenic representation complete and satisfactory. As to the ballet—a kind of entertainment which is nothing if not rich and splendid—it was so poorly got up that it proved too much for the patience of an exceedingly good-humoured audience, and received very plain marks of disapprobation.

We earnestly desire to see this great metropolis placed, in respect to our national opera, on a footing of equality with the principal cities of France and Germany in respect to theirs. Our present inferiority is as unaccountable as it is humiliating. Unwilling as we are, however, to discourage endeavours to improve our musical stage, we cannot approve of such endeavours as this: for such ill-considered and impotent attempts—while they are of no benefit to those who make them—prevent others from adopting measures really calculated for success, and likely to achieve it.

THE LONDON ORCHESTRAL UNION are engaged at present in giving a series of concerts at the principal towns in the midland and northern country. The musical public of the metropolis know how much that association has done in raising the execution of orchestral music to the highest point of refinement. It has shown that great numerical strength is not an essential element of power, and that a band, in which every individual is a complete master of his instrument, will produce more real grandeur of effect than a less select body of three times the number. That this is the case has been admitted, without a dissenting voice, by all who have listened to the society's fine performances at the Hanover-square Rooms during the last two seasons. The provincial concerts are of the same classical character, and equally calculated to refine the public taste. At Derby, for example, last week the programme was selected chiefly from the works of Mendelssohn, including the delicious music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the Symphony in A major, and the Concerto for the Violin—the latter the sole work of its class produced by the illustrious composer. This piece—as difficult as it is exquisite—was played by Mr. Cooper—a performer able to dispute the palm with the greatest violinists of the Continent. The Society consists entirely of British artists: a circumstance which we mention, not because we approve of any principle of exclusiveness—as, for our opinion, the more that British and foreign artists are amalgamated the better—but simply because it satisfactorily shows the very great amount of British talent at present existing in the musical profession.

THE SECOND WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERT, on Wednesday last, was, on the whole, better and more successful than the concert of the previous week. The directors did not commit the error of selecting, for the first and most important part of the entertainment, a piece of so little merit and held in so small esteem as M. David's "Desert." With better judgment they chose Mendelssohn's beautiful music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It was unequally performed. The imaginative overture and the gay, and brilliant Wedding March left nothing to be desired—the latter especially, which was encored with enthusiasm; but the vocal portion was less happy, the chorus being deficient both in strength and precision. The pretty duet, however, "Ye spotted snakes," was very nicely sung by Miss Birch and Miss Poole. The second part, a miscellaneous selection of popular pieces, contained many pleasing things, but very little novelty. The appearance of Mr. Augustus Braham, the youngest son of our great vocal patriarch, was peculiarly interesting. This young singer has a very fine tenor voice, not unlike what his father's once was; and there were many little things in his manner that brought his father strongly to our memory. He sang Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane," very charmingly, and was warmly encored. Another prominent feature was Mademoiselle Coulon's performance of the Andante and Rondo of Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor. This young lady is a highly-accomplished pianiste: she wants nothing but a little more physical power to entitle her to a place among the most distinguished performers of the day. The rest of the concert was made up of well-known songs and ballads, sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Isaacs, Miss Poole, and Mr. Lawler. These do not require notice; but we cannot omit to mention the appearance of a highly-promising young singer, Miss Ternan (a daughter of Mrs. Ternan, the actress), who sang Dr. Arne's fine song, "Where the bee sucks," with a beauty of voice, and elegance of style, which delighted the audience.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following premiums for the session 1852 and 1853:—1. A Telford medal, to John Coode, for his "Description of the Chesil Bank." 2. A Telford medal, to D. K. Clark, for his "Experimental Investigation of the Principles of Locomotive Boilers." 3. A Telford medal, to W. A. Brooks, for his paper "On the Improvement of Tidal Navigation and Drainage." 4. A Telford medal, to J. B. Huntington, for his paper entitled "Observations on Salt Water, and its Application to the Generation of Steam." 5. A Telford medal, to H. P. Burt, for his paper "On the Nature and Properties of Timber, &c." 6. A Telford medal, to T. Duncan, for his paper "Description of the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks." 7. A Telford medal, to C. W. Siemens, for his paper "On the Conversion of Heat into Mechanical Effect." 8. A Telford medal to B. Cheverton, for his paper "On the Use of Heated Air as a Motive Power." 9. A Telford medal, to J. B. Brett, for his paper "On the Construction of Fire-proof Buildings." 10. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to J. Richardson, for his paper "On the Pneumatics of Mines." 11. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to W. G. Armstrong, for his paper "On the Concussion of Pump Valves." 12. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to R. Rawlinson, for his paper "On the Drainage of Towns." 13. A Council premium of books, suitably bound and inscribed, to J. Sewell, for his paper "On Locomotive Boilers."

RAILWAY BREAKS.—Some successful experiments have just been made on the East Lancashire Railway with an improved kind of break patented by Mr. Newall. It comprises two kinds of improvements: the break itself is more effectual in arresting the train, without locking the wheels, to which there are grave objections; and by a very simple contrivance, all the breaks of a train are united, so that each person, having a break under his control, can apply the whole number. The breaks are self-acting; while they are out of use they are prevented from action by a catch, the removal of which is sufficient to bring the train to a stand. During the trial recently made, it was found that a train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour could be arrested within eighty yards, and one going at forty miles an hour, down a gradient of one in thirty-eight, could be stopped within 180 yards: in both cases without a shock to the passengers.

GREEN FRUIT.—Arrivals of oranges have been received from Faro and Madeira. A cargo, per *Lady Robe*, from the latter place, sold at a public sale, realised a fair price. Several cargoes of black Spanish nuts have arrived; opening figure, 60s. per barrel. Barcelona neglected, the high price checking consumption. Lisbon grapes becoming scarce, and the stock is considerably less than has been the case for many seasons past.

OPPRESSIVE SHOP LABOUR.—A public meeting in aid of the early closing movement was held on Tuesday night, at the Cadogan Institute, Sloane-street; Mr. S. C. Hall in the chair. Several clergymen and a number of employers were present, but the majority of the auditory consisted of ladies. Resolutions were passed to promote the object in view.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'

There is a certain penalty which managers are liable to pay for the importation of foreign pieces. M. Bayard's drama of "Un File de Famille" had been translated for Mr. Kean's theatre last Christmas; but its performance was necessarily deferred, owing to the success of "Sardanapalus" and "Macbeth." Meantime, the enterprising lessee of the Adelphi anticipated its production under the title of "The Discarded Son." On Tuesday, however, the comedy appeared on this stage, as "The Lancers; or, the Gentleman's Son." It is evident that this version keeps closer to the original, and has less of broad farce in it than its rival. There are no characters written up for particular performers, and this is a merit scarcely to be over estimated. The whole, accordingly, is more elegant in its mode of treatment, and more pleasing in its general expression. The acting, too, is of a more refined character. Mr. Ryder, as the *Colonel*, is a disciplinarian, but a gentleman; Mrs. Winstanley, his veritable lady-sister—not a comic and eccentric parody of military tastes and phrases; and the discarded son himself, as played by a Mr. David Fisher, an actor new to London, is a passionate and imprudent young man, whose exuberant temperament easily accounts for his injudicious conduct at the chateau. Mr. Fisher is an appreciable acquisition to the company. The scenery is beautiful, and the costumes are correct. The piece was eminently successful.

MARYLEBONE.

"Othello" was revived on Monday. Mr. Wallack's Moor was full of passion, grandeur, and effect, as thoroughly elaborated as it was finely conceived. Mrs. Wallack played *Emilia* with great power; and *Desdemona* found a pleasing representative in Miss E. Horton, a young lady new to the boards.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Fall of Phaeton," of which several weeks since we gave a full account, continues its successful career. The "Fiery Couriers of the Sun" are, indeed, beautifully embodied, and the tableaux some of the most ingenious ever constructed. Mr. Suter as *Momus* is the cool droll, very Mathews-like in style. The scenes in the circle are spirited and various; and the audience continues to be numerous and applausive.

LYCEUM.

On Monday this theatre opened, and depended for its success on the appearance of Mr. Wright, and a farce with a long title—a farce, in fact, in a farce—and thus called, "The Commencement of a Bad Farce," which, however, it is hoped, will turn out to be *Wright at Last*. The Parisian trick was tried of placing the favourite performer in the first instance in the pit, as one of the audience, for the purpose of interrupting his peers on the stage. He is supposed not to relish the "bad farce" commenced, and to correct the purposed mistakes of the actors, who are defended by Mr. Charles Matthews, from the stage, in an angry tone of altercation, until Mr. Wright is himself called to the boards, and challenged to do something better. This something unfortunately proved to be quite as "bad," and did not escape sibilation. With more patience, it is yet possible that a future audience may discover that the piece has, after all, some merits; and thus "it may turn out to be *Wright at last*."

Mr. G. V. Brooke appeared at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on Monday evening last, in the character of *Othello*. The enthusiasm of the audience was great, Mr. Brooke being summoned several times during the progress of the tragedy to receive their congratulations.

Miss Glyn has been performing at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, during last week, in the character of *Mrs. Halter*, in "The Stranger"; *Julia*, in "The Hunchback"; and *Portia*, in "The Merchant of Venice."

Jullien has announced his last week but one at the Metropolitan Hall, New York. Thence he goes to Boston.

Private letters from the Austrian capital state that Mdlle. Wagner, who has been giving a series of representations at the German Opera, had not produced such an impression on the Viennese as her Prussian celebrity might have led to the expectation.

Calzolari made his début at St. Petersburgh on the 15th ult., and was most favourably received. Lablache, Ronconi, and Madame La Grange appeared with him, in Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Bridesmaid, 1. Sister to Aphrodite, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nicotine, 1. Captain Flash, 2.

Match: 300.—Cinea, 1. Barbatus, 2.

Houghton Handicap.—Seahorse, 1. Ephesus, 2.

Match: 100.—Grimalkin, 1. Headless, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Pantaloone ch. colt, 1. Kaffir, 2.

Match: 100.—Flutter, 1. Petrel, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Rosaline, 1. Lizzie, 2.

Second Nursery Stakes.—Star of Surrey, 1. Punch-box, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—The As ayer, 1. Bourra Tomacha, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Mysterious Lady, 1. Lady Audrey, 2.

Match: 200.—Ariosto, 1. Caracara, 2.

Match: 200.—Speed the Plough, 1. Coalition, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Hybla, 1. St. Spiro, 2.

Weather very favourable, attendance good, and sport abundant: in short, a better Houghton Meeting we never remember to have seen. Seahorse's performance proved him to possess first-rate ability. Lord Glasgo achieved good success—a circumstance which was evidently a source of great gratification to all present.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes for Two-year-olds.—Indiana, 1. Czarina, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Hope, 1. Wellsborne, 2.

Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Radcliffe Hero, 1. Little Davie, 2.

Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each.—Hamlet, 1. Ada, 2.

Scurry Handicap of 3 sovs. each.—Maria Bell, 1. Indiana, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Free Handicap Hurdle race of 5 sovs each.—Melon, 1. Sir Philip, 2.

Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeple-chase.—Bourton, 1. The General, 2.

Selling Steeple-chase 5 sovs each; 50 added.—Theodine, 1. Rein Deer, 2.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 6.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665. Milton died, 1674.
 TUESDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1656. Camden died, 1622.
 WEDNESDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
 THURSDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690. Martin Luther born, 1483.
 FRIDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Half Quarter Day.
 SATURDAY, 12.—Canute died, 1036. Leibnitz died, 1716.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1853.

THE recent and still prevalent strikes, and the disgraceful riots that have been the result at Wigan, prove—among many other things—the ignorance that too generally exists among the working-classes upon subjects that it is most essential for their interest and happiness that they should be well informed. It seems to be an idea very widely diffused among them, that Capital and Labour are the natural enemies of each other: that Capital is a monster who, like the giant in the nursery tale, grinds the bones of men to make his bread; and that, if Labour do not continually act upon the defensive, and, when opportunity serves, upon the offensive, the grim ogre who owns the mill or the factory will either reduce him into slavery, or once and for ever eat him up. They do not seem to know, if we are to judge by their conduct, that without Capital, Labour would in vain ask to be employed, and that the now busy scenes of thriving industry would offer, what has been truly called the saddest spectacle under heaven, that of strong men able and willing to work, but finding no one to employ them. If they have some glimpses of this truth, they are but too often led astray in the intricacies of another error, which is that the rate of wages can be made to depend, when food is dear, upon the price of the necessities of life. They have not been instructed in the veriest truisms of social and economic science, that the price of food is regulated by its abundance or its scarcity, and that the rate of wages is determined not only by the demand for the article which is manufactured, but by the abundance or scarcity of the hands that are skilled in manufacturing it. There is no recognised authority for teaching the people these facts and principles. It is true that the daily and weekly press endeavour to enlighten them from time to time; but, as the great bulk of the working classes never see the daily press, and have but little acquaintance with weekly newspapers that do not devote themselves almost exclusively to the collection of police garbage, the knowledge thus disseminated does not reach those whom it would most essentially benefit. Yet the working classes, as a body, have received as much school education as gives them a taste for reading. The day school or the Sunday school has done something for most of them, and if the leading facts and truths of social science were made accessible to them, it is highly probable that by degrees they would become quite as enlightened upon all these points as their employers are.

What then is the remedy for this state of things? Riots, such as those which have occurred at Wigan, may be prevented or punished; but strikes, and the insane warfare of labourers against their only friends, the capitalists, cannot be prevented, except by the diffusion of sound information. Strikes may be, and are, punished—not by the law of the land, but by the law of nature. The working classes who strike because employers will not and cannot give them wages which would annihilate profits, punish themselves; and after weeks, and sometimes months, of suffering, invariably give up the contested point, and return to work at such wages as the inexorable laws of political and social economy impose alike upon masters and upon men. The only possible remedy is knowledge. We see that a writer in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in an article upon the Newspaper Stamp-duty, treats with contempt the assertion that the stamp on newspapers is a tax on knowledge. He considers the newspaper stamp as a postal arrangement only, and would have newspapers remain at their present price, although its effect is to shut out the daily papers from the perusal of the working classes. Were it not for the penny stamp, and the Excise-duty upon paper, it would be possible to publish large and excellent newspapers at a penny. If newspapers were reduced to that price—as we have the example of America to prove that they could be—the working classes would purchase and read them. Under the present system they cannot do so. Few even of the middle classes can afford the luxury of a daily paper; and when a man of moderate means, or one earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, wishes to be informed of the daily events of his time, he has but too often to resort to the public-house to get a hurried sight of that expensive luxury, which he cannot afford to buy. These two taxes are, to all intents and purposes, a tax upon knowledge, and upon that very knowledge which a wise Government should deem it to be its duty and its interest to disseminate as widely as possible. We believe, with the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, that at this time of day no man would advocate a tax upon knowledge, as such; and that neither the Excise-duty upon paper nor the Stamp-duty upon Newspapers will be retained because Government is afraid that the people should ever become too well informed. It is not our present purpose to enter into any detailed examination of the operation of the Newspaper Stamp-duty; though, if it were, we think we could easily show that the last argument on which it is supported is invalid, and that a twentieth part of the newspapers published throughout Great Britain do not pass through the Post-office at all. A penny press, freed of all Excise and other duties, would, we have no doubt, be quite as ably, impartially, and honestly conducted as a fivepenny or sixpenny press.

If the working-classes could buy their penny *Morning Chronicle* or *Times*, and read it at home to their families, instead of spending twopence at an ale-house to get a hasty glimpse of it, there would be no disadvantage to the state, none to the newspaper press, none to the working man, none to anybody, unless, perhaps, to the publican. As for the publican, there are sufficient inducements to draw people to his house without adding the newspaper to the number.

England glories, and with great reason, in its free press. We are convinced, notwithstanding the denial of the *Edinburgh Review*, that if it were as free from the exciseman and the officials of Somerset House as it is from the Censorship, the cause of public order would be largely benefited, and that its power and usefulness would be immeasurably extended. All social evils are the result of ignorance. If a Government cannot, through its own agencies, remove or diminish that ignorance, it is its duty to abolish all fiscal and other regulations which prevent others from undertaking a task which it is itself incompetent to perform.

THE venerable Corporation of London is on its trial before the country. We do not anticipate that much that is novel will be elicited by the able ex-Judge and his learned assistants, who are examining witnesses to its character. It is known not only to be antiquated, but to be effete; to have long resisted reform, and to have long stood in need of it; and to be guilty of many harmless absurdities as well as of many real nuisances. But all its defects and shortcomings are as familiar to the public mind as the Lord Mayor's lumbering coach, the civic barge, the cap of maintenance, or Gog and Magog. The inquiry is a mere matter of form. Nothing in this country can be condemned unheard, and the Corporation of London will have an opportunity of speaking in its own defence, and of giving the best reasons it can why sentence of abolition or of reform and extension should not be pronounced against it. In its day the Corporation of London has been a valuable body. It maintained the liberty of the subject against mediaeval kings, when liberty had no other defenders than the sturdy burgesses of our ancient towns; and often successfully defied the illegal attempts of absolute Sovereigns to do injustice and violence upon its citizens. All these, and many other public services, are duly recorded in its annals; and there is not a living Englishman who has not cause to be thankful to the Corporation of London for its services in the popular cause in times now happily gone by. But the old City of London has outlived its uses. A new London, larger and wealthier, has clustered around it. The London of the days of Charles I. is a mere speck in the map of the modern metropolis. The Corporation has retained its name without the functions which made it respectable, and has stood like a shaky old ruin amid modern thoroughfares—venerable no doubt, and rather picturesque—but an obstruction to the traffic, to the ventilation, and to the general amenity and comfort of the whole neighbourhood. What the Corporation originally did for London when it was first established has now to be done for modern London, either by a new corporation or by an extension of the old. With a reform of all its well-known and proved abuses, the municipality of London should be made to include within its jurisdiction the whole metropolis. The city of Paris has given us an example of the manner in which the reform might be effected. We do not speak of the minor details—for French local government is a very different thing from the local self-government to which Englishmen are accustomed—but we might well take a hint from the French as to the mode in which reform could be effected. Paris is divided into ten *arrondissements*, each of which is governed by its own *maire*, all of whom act in concert with one another and with the Prefect, or chief Lord Mayor, if he may be so called, who is established at the Hôtel de Ville.

The division of the metropolis into Parliamentary boroughs affords an easily available basis for the new arrangement. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Westminster, and Lambeth—to which might be added Greenwich, as well as Chelsea, Hammersmith, Kensington, and other populous districts not yet entrusted with the privilege of sending members to Parliament—ought to be erected into a federal union of municipalities along with the City of London: each possessing its own Mayor, and each being subject, for general and metropolitan purposes, to the superior authority of the Lord Mayor or other officer appointed in his place. This is the skeleton of the scheme that is required, and which, with the preliminary reform of the old Corporation, would give the metropolis the inestimable advantages of municipal unity. The nuisances of Lambeth would not then be allowed to poison Westminster. Streets would not be constructed with a view to the convenience of a mere corner of the City, without regard to the necessities of its out-lying extremities; the due supply of water and gas would be matters of general concern; sewerage and drainage would be conducted upon an effective scale; and public improvements of all kinds would be elevated out of the mire of jobbery in which they are now plunged. But the subject is a large one, and we shall doubtless have frequent occasion to return to it before the Commission has closed its labours, and pronounced judicially that doom which common sense has long since recorded against the "City."

WHATEVER be the issue of the struggle now actually commenced between the Sultan and the Czar on the banks of the Danube, we do not think there will be found much in what may be termed "the literature of the Eastern Question" which will redound credit to the "intelligence" of the age, or materially assist any future Gibbon who may undertake the history of this momentous European crisis. The whole progress of the negotiations—at least, from the moment when they were taken to Vienna—has exhibited nothing but a succession of blunders and cross-purposes; mistakes so palpably stupid, that any country attorney would have been ashamed to have committed the like, or any similar, in the conduct of the commonest County-court case; and the consequence has been, that the Sultan, after patiently leaving his case to the disposal of the diplomatic wisdom of Europe, with the hope of their bringing it to a peaceable adjustment, has been compelled, after nearly six months' waste of time, to come forward and act for himself, just as if he had been left to his own devices all along.

It is a hard thing for Turkey to have had to sacrifice so much time, and to waste so much of her precious resources during so long a period, out of deference to the purely European interests involved in the quarrel, and then to have to resort to fighting at last; but to Europe at large the loss and damage are greater still, in proportion to the extent of territory, and the

vast commercial relations paralyzed by the doubts and fears of this long wasted season. Much has been said, from time to time—when the public ardour against Russian aggression has become a little too noisy and too much like earnest—of the terrible costliness of war. Sage journalists, who talk very big one day of cutting out and cutting off every ship and every fort in the Russian dominions within reach by water conveyance, next day sit down to calculate the expense of this amusement, and tell their readers within a fraction what will be their respective shares of it. Surely this is not the light in which a great question of right and wrong, a question of large European polity, should be tried. The state of the "till" is not the only consideration which should regulate dealings between nations. But, even in the veriest shop-keeping and Money-market sense, we would ask the advocates of "Peace at any price" to look back upon the commercial history of the last six months, and consider whether a patched-up and precarious peace may not be more ruinous than a brisk campaign?

We have spoken of the "literature of the Eastern Question" as being most unsatisfactory. That "literature" has hitherto been that of the periodical press—notably the daily journals. And certainly there cannot be two opinions upon the shallow tone—the slovenly, hesitating, vacillating style—in which this great question has been dealt with by it day after day; forcing the conviction upon the bewildered reader that his would-be instructors have no defined opinions of their own in the matter, nor any data to guide them in the formation of an opinion, but what the chances of the day may bring forth. For what else are we to think of the *Times*, which, after having, in the course of six months, put forth every variety of irreconcileable statement in fact, and every shade of conflicting opinion—on the 17th of October, calmly sets forth upon the editorial task of the day, by propounding that "the chances of peace or war in Europe appear to oscillate with almost equable variation from day to day." Chances! Is a diplomatic negotiation all matter of chance?—are there no steps nor stages of induction—no fixed or determinable points whatever to mark the progress of the business, after being six months on hand? And this notion of a game of chance is the mere serious when put forth by the avowed Ministerial journal—the organ of that Ministry to whose wisdom and clever management Abdul Medjid is told to surrender the destinies of his Empire. We say "avowed Ministerial journal," and, certainly, it is so self-avowed, and the Ministry have never disavowed it. On the 8th October, a few days previous to the publication of the article last quoted, appeared a leader in the same journal, having especial reference to the meeting of a Cabinet Council, which had been held on the preceding day, an article which concluded with the following passage—a passage, by the way, quite as uncertain and vague in meaning as those which the same journal had all along been in the habit of printing, and only important because it fixed all this unhappy want of purpose upon the Ministry, and gave it as the result of their solemn deliberations, at which the writer must necessarily have been present:

"So long (says the Ministerial writer in the *Times*) as there is a fair chance of a peaceful and honourable solution, it is worth any amount of talking and writing. If it cannot be attained by these means, England must not hesitate to use others more cogent. That is the view of her Majesty's Ministers—the unanimous view, and we do not see what there is to say against it."

Well, the Sultan has at length found that "any amount of talking and writing" is vain and useless in this matter; and, after long forbearance, makes a declaration of war; and now the Ministerial organ, whilst admitting that the Sultan was fully justified in so doing, and that it is only a wonder he did not do so earlier, pretends astonishment that the Sultan should be as good as his word, and that Omer Pacha should obey the commands of his Sovereign, by resorting to arms for the purpose of driving the Russians out of the Danubian Principalities, which they have hitherto persisted in wrongfully occupying; and then all the old stupid vocabulary of disparagement, as "rashness," "madness," "folly and fanaticism," is launched against the Turkish Government for resorting to the "bloody arbitrement of battle"—battle which is further denounced as "a useless and objectless battle." The *Times* further pretends that at the moment of this "untoward" proceeding, the question so long talked and written about was on the very point of being "settled" to the satisfaction of all parties. Abdul Medjid can believe this if he pleases; and chew the cud of bitter reflection upon it at his leisure. Meantime, all we have to ask of the Ministerial journalists of the day, is, that, in justice both to the Sultan of Turkey and to the public of Europe, they will deal more in matters of fact than in matters of chance; and that, when speculating upon the results of this great European question, now in open contention, they will be guided by something more than the idle rumour or idle prejudice of the day.

NEW ROYAL YACHT.—Her Majesty has decided that the new Royal Yacht—for the use of herself, Prince Albert, and the Royal family—shall be named the *Windsor Castle*. She is to be built of wood, with paddle-wheels; to have engines of about 650-horse power; and her burthen is expected to be 2500 tons.

ROYAL FAMILY BIRTHDAYS IN NOVEMBER.—Thursday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Sophia. On the 9th (Lord Mayor's Day) will be the birthday of the Prince of Wales, 1841, and that of the Princess Royal on the 21st, 1840.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Temple, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Edward James, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Montagu Smith, of the Western Circuit; and Mr. Grove, of the North Wales and Chester Circuit, appeared in court on the first day after term, and were called within the bar, and took their seats as her Majesty's Counsel.

BRITISH SHIPS AT CRONSTADT.—"We believe that some of the shippers at Leith have received information that their vessels lying at Cronstadt have received notice from the British Consul to be in readiness to put to sea at four or five hours' notice, with or without cargo."—*North British Daily Mail*.

NEW ORGAN AT STEYNING CHURCH.—On Saturday afternoon last, a selection of sacred music from "Elijah," the "Creation," and the "Messiah," was performed with admirable effect upon the above new instrument, built by Mr. Hedgeland. The vocal performances were likewise very successful; a distinction more especially awarded to the singing of Miss Phillips, a daughter of Mr. Henry Phillips.

RIOT AT BLACKBURN.—The town of Blackburn was disgraced by a riot on Tuesday, on the occasion of the election of councillors for St. Peter's ward. The authorities were conscious of their inability to cope with the insurgents, and no effort was made, the whole day, to put down the riot. The mobs were headed and led on by respectably dressed men, apparently the overlookers at the mills. The town next day was quiet, but uneasy.

POSTSCRIPT.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN ASIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Vienna:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Hostilities have commenced in Asia. A serious engagement took place on the 21st. The fleets lie at Lapsaki, in the Dardanelles.

A refugee tumult has taken place at Pera.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* reports that the Russians have repelled the Turks in Little Wallachia. This requires confirmation.

Prince Stirbey and his son arrived yesterday at Hermannstadt, on his way to Vienna.

The new course of negotiation which, at the date of the last advices, had been opened at Constantinople, was believed, up to the arrival of the above despatch, to offer the prospect of a peaceful termination of the Eastern question. The impression produced in some quarters is, that the commencement of actual conflict puts an end to pacific negotiations. But this is not the view taken upon the Exchanges of London and Paris of the latest efforts of the diplomats, if we may judge by the buoyancy of the Funds.

A new Note, which had received the sanction of the Four Powers, had been adopted by the Sultan, and was supposed to have been favoured by an anticipative expression of welcome from the Emperor of Russia, testifies to so general a concurrence in favour of peace by the several Powers, that the negotiations for the settlement of the question are believed in the most influential quarters to have been resumed with decided prospects of success.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult. announce that Prince Paskiewitsch was admitted to an audience on the preceding day, to take leave of the Emperor on his departure to assume the command of the Russian army in the Danubian provinces.

The combined fleet of France and England only quitted Besika Bay at daybreak on the 22nd. The wind was blowing tremendously, and by nine a.m. became a complete hurricane. Two ships, although having their anchors up, could not get out of the bay. The steamers were useless as tugs, and after beating about for some time, the French Admiral, with three line-of-battle ships, anchored close to Galipoli; Admiral Dundas, with the *Britannia* and *Furious*, at the First Castle; and the *Albion*, *Retribution*, and *Vengeance* at the Old Castle. The remainder of the two squadrons sought refuge in different roadsteads in the Dardanelles.

FRANCE.

General Baraguay d' Hilliers left Paris on Wednesday for Marseilles. The following are the names of some of the officers who accompany the General to Constantinople:—Lieutenant-Colonel Dieu, and Captains Foy and Melin, of the Imperial staff corps; Major de Beurman, of the Artillery, and Major Jourjon, of the Engineers. General Baraguay d' Hilliers and his staff, are to sail from Marseilles for Constantinople on board the *Promethee* steamer.

The price of Government securities underwent various fluctuations at the Bourse on Wednesday. The Three per Cents opened at 72f. 65c., and fell to 72f. 60c. They rose again, and reached 73f. 40c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 99f. 60c.

GERMANY.

A deputation of the Hebrew community have waited upon the Emperor, for the purpose of laying an humble petition at the foot of the throne, in support of those rights in virtue of which Austrian subjects of the Jewish persuasion could legally acquire real estate (or immovable property) up to a very recent period, when a provisional enactment was published which deprived them of those rights. The Emperor promised to re-consider the subject. In all probability the Jews will be permitted to acquire real property in some of the provinces, but not in those where there is still a strong feeling against them.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

The Council of Ministers had not yet come to any decision relative to the Northern Railway question. The exigencies of M. Salamanca retarded its solution.

The postal convention between England and Spain had been concluded.

PORTUGAL.

By the *Tagus* we have news from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The Government have refused to prohibit the exportation of grain, Portugal not being threatened with a scarcity. Mr. Isaac Carruthers, a British resident in Lisbon, has been unfortunately killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece. The railway made no perceptible progress, and the loan from Paris is, of course, still dependent upon the sanction of the Cortes when next they meet.

THE PACIFIC.

By the *Magdalena* we have dates from Valparaiso to the 14th, and Callao the 23rd.

Miss Catherine Hayes gave her parting concert at Valparaiso on the 12th of September. At Santiago she gave several concerts, which netted her 10,000 dollars. A fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 1st of September, which destroyed twelve houses and property to the value of 200,000 dollars. The ordinary yearly session of the Chilean Congress closed on the 1st of September.

The several mines in the province of Copiapo were in a prosperous state.

The Peruvian Government had agreed to allow full compensation for the insults and injury to the Americans at the Chincha Islands. Owing to this arrangement, the contemplated visit of Mr. Clay, the United States' Minister, to those islands, was abandoned.

Bolivia presented a melancholy spectacle. Belzu—abandoned by all the respectable portion of the inhabitants—had thrown himself into the arms of the Indians, remitting to them half their tribute, and arming them with knives, in order to enable them to coerce the white people whenever they attempted to rise against him.

From Panama we learn of an accident on the Panama Railway, which occurred from an ox lying across the track, which threw the tender off the rails. Before the engine could be stopped, it was forced over a bridge into a ravine of some 30 feet in depth, the baggage-van and two passenger-cars being carried over with the engine. One of the firemen was killed, and the engineer dangerously wounded. A few of the passengers were injured, and one died from the effect of his wounds.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Private letters, received by the Overland Mail, via Marseilles, place us in possession of further particulars respecting the progress of the rebellion in China. The rebel army was said to have reached Tien-tsin, the sea-port town of Pekin, situated on the Peiho; and news of the taking of the capital was daily expected. At Shanghai the Triad Society men were beginning to be troublesome. There were said to be 8000 of them in the city, and they contemplated a rise very shortly.

At Amoy there had been much bloodshed; but letters from that place state that an early termination of the struggle between the rebels and the Imperialists was looked forward to. The approach of the mandarins there had been repeatedly announced; but so much delay had occurred that it was for some time believed they had abandoned altogether the idea of recapturing the city. At daylight, however, on the 25th of August, a fleet, consisting of 20 Canton and 14 Amoy junks, hove in sight, and shortly after noon arrived off the 200-gun battery. An ineffective cannonade was kept up until evening. The same afternoon another fleet, consisting of forty or fifty junks and large boats, came round the west side of the island, where the passage is very narrow, and destroyed several villages on the main land, known as rebel villages. The following extracts from a letter from Amoy, dated August 30, relate the progress of the contest between the Imperialists and the insurgents:—

During the 27th nothing was done, save the approach, to within four or five miles of the city, of the troops, estimated at 5000 or 6000, whose landing at the back of the island had been effected during the previous two days. On the morning of the 28th some fighting took place near the mandarin encampment, in which the rebels were said to have been driven off. In the afternoon the mandarin fleet weighed, and stood in to the upper end of the harbour, which it was again supposed they would enter and occupy, but their object appeared to have been the destruction of the west-end of the suburbs, where the rebels had two batteries. Between these and the junks a heavy and constant fire was kept up for about two hours, but, as usual, without any damage of consequence to the combatants. A great many of the shot from the Canton junks on this occasion, as well as on the 26th, appear directed at and over the houses, breaking a great many tiles, and frightening the people from the roofs, where, at the commencement, the inhabitants had placed themselves to witness the fight. The firing ceased about 6 p.m., the mandarin junks retiring to their anchorage. The rebel junks did not weigh, and

altogether it was not supposed that twenty men were killed on shore. The great noise made by the guns of the mandarin junks, added to their evident superiority of force, appeared to have somewhat disheartened the rebels, and several left the place on the 28th.

On the morning of the 29th the mandarin troops gained considerable advantage over the rebel army. It would appear that before daylight they surprised about 400 rebels who were in advance of the main body, capturing and beheading the greater portion of them; the few who escaped, and the main body of rebels hastened back to the city, followed a considerable part of the way by the Imperialists, who might have successfully invested the place, so panic-stricken were the rebels. However, they contented themselves with destroying the villages inhabited by the rebels, through which they passed, four of which they burnt, killing, in some instances, all the men and male children they found. It being high-water at the time, some of the mandarin junks and boats proceeded up the creek, which runs half-way across the island from the west end of the town, and kept up a fire on the retreating rebels. They also landed some men, who killed several stragglers. The Imperialist troops, after destroying and setting on fire four villages, were returning to their camp to breakfast, when the rebel army was, after much persuasion, induced to pursue them; and, though the mandarins do not appear to have retreated beyond their camp, some 33 were captured—at least, that number of heads was exposed in the city. During the rest of the day all remained quiet, many of the rebel outposts withdrawing into the city. From the number of headless bodies lying in and about the villages which were burnt, a very large number of people must have been killed on the 29th; and, for the sake of the head-money (the rebels get £2 for each head they bring in), many field-labourers, quite innocent of aiding either party, were supposed to have been slain. Towards evening the rebel troops retired into the city, many of them laden with plunder from the destroyed villages, while the inhabitants of the villages not yet destroyed by the mandarins poured into the town with such articles of furniture as they could carry with them. On the morning of the 30th at daylight the junks commenced a heavy cannonade on the western suburbs, which they kept up till nine o'clock; but, beyond some injury to the houses, no advantage had been gained by them when the last account left. The rebel soldiers appeared to be all withdrawn into the city, nor had the mandarin troops moved again. It was supposed, however, that another body of troops had been landed to the eastward, and that a simultaneous attack would be made on both sides, and some parts of the town supposed to be occupied by rebels, destroyed. The rebel fleet which might have been easily destroyed, was apparently spared in order to encourage the flight of the rebels. A good deal of anxiety was felt by the foreign residents as to the manner in which this struggle might end. The rebels said, that if defeated, they would set fire to the city; while the mandarins, it was understood, intended to burn the western suburbs and Emungkang. On the night of the 29th a request was made by the merchants to Sir William Hoste to delay his departure to Shanghai for a day or two; but he declined acceding thereto because her Majesty's Vice-Consul did not deem the *Spartan's* presence indispensable.

At Canton matters were comparatively quiet, but in the surrounding neighbourhood much dissatisfaction was springing up. Two villages, situated a few miles only from the north-west side of the city walls, had lately been waging war against each other, and the result had been a considerable loss of life. The mandarins at length succeeded in quieting matters, but it was thought this would only be for a time. The latest accounts received of the detachment of the rebel forces which was traversing the Kiang-si province southward was, that they had reached as far as Kang-chow, a large city, not far distant from the hilly range dividing the Kiang-si province from that of Kwantung, and in which is situated the Melin Pass, where the Governor-General of the two Kwangs has for some time past had a considerable body of troops for the purpose of checking the further progress of the rebels southward. It was, however, scarcely expected that the latter would be repelled, as they had the prestige of repeated victory on their side.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—MEETING AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Exchange Hall "to take into consideration the recent acts of aggression on the part of Russia towards Turkey," and to memorialise her Majesty on the subject of our foreign policy. The large room was crowded. The chair was taken by the Mayor. A letter was then read from Mr. Strutt, one of the members of the borough, in which the right hon. gentleman excused himself from attending, on the ground, first, that he had made a prior engagement; and, secondly, that his connection with the Government rendered it impossible for him to attend a meeting of that character, while negotiations were pending. Mr. Urquhart said that the occupation had put six millions of money into the pockets of the Czar. When the armies crossed the Rhine a harvest was ready to be transferred to the shores of this country. The hordes of barbarians came down and devoured it. What was the result? Why, that every English mercantile house experienced a check. But what happened in the dominions of the Czar? Just an opposite result, so that it is said that one house in a single day had netted £16,000. At all events it was clear that since the occupation of these States provisions had risen forty per cent. The price of money was now double. Before this it was to be obtained at the rate of two per cent, now it could not be got for five per cent. With respect to our relations with France in 1806, the question pending between us might and would have been amicably arranged, but for the interference of Russia. The influence of Russia was the same now as then, and the effect which it might have on our foreign relations was very apparent. Mr. Urquhart proceeded to address the meeting at great length upon the subject. Resolutions to carry out the views of the meeting were proposed and carried, and the assemblage broke up.

LOSS OF THE DALHOUSIE.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Underwood, which was picked up a few days since off Dymchurch, has closed with a verdict of "Found drowned;" the jury thinking that no useful end would be served in prolonging the inquiry. Mr. Wing, and Mr. Leake, identified the remains of the deceased lady. Nothing has been seen or heard of the spar to which Miss Underwood, Captain Butterworth, and several others were lashed. The exact position of the wreck continues undiscovered. Lloyd's agents have communicated with the fishermen, boatmen, and others, requesting them, if possible, to ascertain its locality. If Reed is right as to the bearings with Beechy-head, and the probable distance of the coast when she went down, there is little doubt that she foundered in about 26 fathoms. From the circumstance of several packages of goods, which were stowed in her main hold, having been picked up, it is believed that portions of her deck must have given way. The opinion generally comes to as to the cause of the sinking of the ship was, that a port-hole had been accidentally left open. It is said that the decks were not at all overloaded; that she had not more than fifty tons between decks; and that more than ordinary care had been taken in stowing her.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The Holyhead steamer, which left Kings-town on Monday morning, had a rough passage, and when approaching Holyhead a heavy sea struck the vessel, carrying away the starboard bulwarks and the corresponding side of the saloon on deck. Several people were injured by this catastrophe; one lady, a Mrs. Nugent, received a simple fracture of the right leg. Two servants of Major Hart, 49th Regiment, were also badly injured—one receiving a spinal injury and fracture of both bones of the left forearm; the second, a compound fracture of the right leg, attended by laceration, probably dangerous to life, and likely to terminate in amputation. Mr. Dinjani and Mr. Wilson, assistant-surgeons Royal Navy, both passengers at the time, relinquished their journey to London until night, in order to afford medical aid.

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—By the Royal Mail steam-ship *Magdalene* we have received accounts from Valparaiso, announcing the arrival there of the new schooner *Isabel*, sent out many months since by way of the Straits of Magellan, on an exploring expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. We are sorry to learn that a disagreement among the officers had led to an abandonment of the whole expedition. Upon the arrival of the *Isabel* at Valparaiso, in consequence of a disagreement between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Robert Grate, sailing-master, the latter left the vessel. Then difficulties arose with the crew, who refused to proceed further in the vessel. Mr. Kennedy got the men sent to prison. A new crew was now partly engaged, and the repairs of the vessel proceeded with; but new difficulties arose, which finally terminated in the engineer leaving the vessel. Mr. Kennedy now determined not to proceed any further; so that, for the present, the expedition is abandoned; which, on the whole, is said to be fortunate for Lady Franklin, as, from the advanced period of the season, it would have been impossible to reach the ice this season in time to render any service; so that the saving of wages and provisions will be a considerable item between this and next March, when it is to be hoped that the vessel will be despatched to aid in the good work before her.

NEW DOCKS AT JARROW.—The Improvement Commissioners of Newcastle have just received a report from Mr. Brooks, their engineer, setting forth that, although the application of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company is for docks at Jarrow, in connection with the railway, without regard to the increasing trade on the south side of the Tyne, it has additional claims on account of the beneficial effects which its quays or river face will produce on the navigation. The proposed area of the docks is 122 acres.

MANCHESTER FREE-TRADE HALL.—The land on which the Free-trade Hall at Manchester stands, 3222 square yards, has at length been sold by Mr. Cobden to the new company, formed for the purpose of taking down the present building and erecting another. The lowest story is to be an underground cellar, with fireproof ceiling, to be let off; the second is to be a large hall, capable of seating 4000 persons, or standing room for 10,000; and over this there is to be a concert-room to seat 600 persons, with suitable ante-rooms and other apartments.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE COURT.

The past week has been distinguished by a brilliant round of hospitalities at Windsor Castle. On Friday, the 28th ult., her Majesty had a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, for the installation of the Duke of Atholl; the Earl of Haddington and Lord Panmure as Knights Brethren. The occasion was celebrated by a grand banquet the same evening in the Waterloo Chamber.

On Saturday last his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, Lord John Russell, the Earl Granville, and Viscount Hardinge, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Mulgrave, and Lord Panmure, took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle to-day.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the King of the Belgians, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Belgian Minister, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Hardinge, were also at the service. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, and the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio, went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday the Queen, with the Duchess of Brabant, drove out in an open pony phaeton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by Earl Granville, went out shooting. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, attended by Baron Frisse and Colonel Wyde, went to Woolwich, to witness the evolutions of the Artillery, and view the Royal Arsenal. The French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Raglan, Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and Sir James Graham, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and attended by the Countess de Searle and the Gentleman in Waiting, left the Castle at half-past ten o'clock, and proceeded by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Nine Elms, where carriages were in readiness to convey the Royal Party to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte, arrived there nearly at the same time, and joined her Majesty, who was received at the entrance of the building by Mr. Laing, M.P., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Geach, M.P., Messrs. Farquhar, Anderson, Calvert, and Phillips, directors. The Queen and Prince, the King of the Belgians, and the Royal visitors, were conducted over the building and gardens by Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Professor Ainsted, and Mr. Belshaw, and minutely inspected the progress of the works. After remaining till past three o'clock, the Royal party returned to Nine Elms Station in four carriages, and proceeded to Windsor in a special train, which arrived at twenty minutes before five p.m.

On Wednesday the Queen took an early walk in the Home Park. The Prince Consort, with the King of the Belgians, and the Earl of Elgin, went out shooting in the forenoon, attended by Lord Camoys and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess Walewska, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Raglan, and Sir James Graham, left the Castle; and the Duke of Newcastle, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and Viscount Palmerston, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Equerry, has relieved Colonel Wyld in his attendance on the Prince; and Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Colonel Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

We regret to learn that serious apprehensions are entertained as to the state of health of the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, whose return to this country, in consequence of long indisposition, has been recommended by her German physicians. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have arrived in town, and are in close attendance on the Princess, whose removal to Torquay will take place as early as practicable.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday, from his seat, Broadlands, Hants. His Lordship left town in the afternoon for Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

Lord and Lady Wodehouse have arrived in London from their seat, Kimberley-park, Norfolk. His Lordship has come to town to resume his official duties as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. H. H. Jones, to Demerara, and Rector of St. George, George Town, Demerara. *Honorary Canonries:* The Very Rev. S. Hood, D.D., Rev. J. P. Keigwin, and Rev. H. M. Mapleton, to the collegiate church of Cambrai; Rev. J. Drummond, and Rev. T. Fell, Jun., to Peterborough Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Milner, to Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees; Rev. H. Edwards, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; Rev. J. N. Piell, to Newton Toney, Wiltshire; Rev. T. Garrett, to Vere, Jamaica; Rev. J. F. Colls, to Landon, with Basildon annexed, Essex; Rev. W. E. Buckley, to Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. D. J. Jones, to Llanarth and Llanina, near Lampeter; Rev. C. Pratt, Jun., to Packington; Rev. R. Wilde, to Kilshallaghan, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. Williams, to Lowes, with the Chapelry of Llandewi-fach, Radnorshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. Landford to Bicton, Shropshire; Rev. R. Meeres to St. Bartholomew's Church, Rochester; Rev. G. Armitage to Silverdale, Staffordshire; Rev. F. T. Gregory to St. Mary's Church, Lambeth-butts; Rev. J. Richards to Bettws, Carmarthenshire

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempo- rature from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Oct. 28	29.523	62.9	53.1	56.2	+ 9°	85	S.W.	0.95
" 29	29.849	57.0	42.0	49.6	+ 2°	79	S.W.	0.04
" 30	30.045	55.6	40.0	46.5	- 0°	90	S.W.	0.00
" 31	29.959	58.2	37.1	46.5	- 0°	85	S.	0.00
Nov. 1	29.905	61.2	43.4	51.6	+ 5°	89	S.	0.00
" 2	29.876	60.5	42.8	52.9	+ 6°	77	S.E. & S.W.	0.00
" 3	30.077	59.0	41.3	50.2	+ 4°	94	E.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100. The rain recorded as above on the 28th, fell for the most part before midnight on the 27th.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.59 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.09 inches by October 30; decreased to 29.93 inches by the afternoon of November 1; increased to 30.13 inches by the morning of the 3rd, and decreased to 30.06 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.886 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 28th was 56.2°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1831, when it was 59.9°. During the time the daily temperatures were above their averages, viz., from the 21st to the 29th, the average excess of temperature was 7.3°.

The mean temperature of the week was 50.5°, being 4° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25.8°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16.4°.

Aurora Borealis was seen during the evening of the 31st.

For the month of October the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 29.733 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 68.9°, and the lowest was 32.8°. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 36.1°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 59.4°, and of all the lowest by night 44.0°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 15.4°.

The mean temperature of the month was 51°, being above the average of thirty-eight Octobers by 1.19°.

The mean temperature of evaporation was 49.1°.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was 87, complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain during the month was 4.3 inches, making a fall of 27.4 inches since January 1.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of children born within the metropolitan districts during the week ending October 29, was 1617: of these, 817 were boys, exceeding the average of the eight corresponding weeks in the year 1845-52 by 112; and the number of girls was 800—exceeding the average by 105. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1144, showing an increase of about 100 on the first three weeks in October. In ten corresponding weeks, in the ten preceding years, the number of deaths were 1060, 966, 948, 977, 945, 1115, 837, 945, 861, and 1090 in 1852. The average of these is 974; which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1071. There is, therefore, an excess of 73 in the present return on the corrected average, arising chiefly from the epidemic; the progress of which has been recorded during the last two months, and which has now attacked many parts of the metropolis, widely distant, between Hammersmith and Whitechapel. Of the deaths 592 were males, and 552 were females. The deaths at three periods of life were distributed as follows:—Under fifteen years, 579; at fifteen and less than sixty years, 382; and at sixty and over, 170. They were distributed over the metropolis as follows:—In the west districts, population 376,427, there were 168 deaths (from cholera, 16); north districts, population 490,396, deaths 215 (from cholera, 3); central districts, population 393,256, death 169 (from cholera, 1); east districts, population 485,522, deaths 267 (from cholera, 24); and south district, population 616,635, deaths 385 (from cholera, 52). Zymotic diseases caused 344 deaths (their average is 243); of these one only is referred to small-pox; measles carried off 25; scarlatina, 44; whooping-cough, 53 (its average is 26); diarrhoea, 41 (its average is 23); cholera, 96. The number of deaths to this disease in the preceding twelve weeks were 4, 19, 10, 18, 16, 7, 19, 29, 47, 66, 45, and 83 respectively; and, therefore, is on the increase. Typhus carried off 50. To dropsey, cancer, and kindred diseases, 45 deaths; to tubercular diseases, 169; to those of the brain and spinal marrow, 108; to those of the heart, &c., 84: and the numbers to those four diseases are about their averages. To diseases of the lungs, &c., 200 (exceeding its average by 47); to those of the stomach, &c., 52 (their average is 57); to premature birth, 38; to age, 36; to sudden death, 5; to burns and scalds, 5; to hanging, 5; to drowning, 1; and to fractures, 6. The classes of diseases at present in excess are those of the organs of respiration and zymotic diseases; all the rest are about their averages. It will be seen that the increase in zymotic diseases is chiefly due to cholera, the deaths from which having increased from 16, at the beginning of October, to 96 in the last week: 54 males and 42 females sunk under the disease: 32 died under 15 years of age; 49 between 15 and 60; and 15 at 60 and upwards.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the General Committee was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., presided, and the meeting was fully attended by other highly respectable gentlemen. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the Institution was voted to coastguard chief-boatsman, W. H. Tredige, and £8 5s. to himself and crew, for having, with the Budehaven new life boat, saved the crew of the sloop *Margaret*, of Bideford. "Several other awards were apportioned to deserving parties; and appropriate votes were passed concerning the late Captain Ellice, R.N., and Mr. George Lyall, ex M.P. for London, by whose lamented death the institution had lost zealous coadjutors. The thanks of the committee were also unanimously voted to the Corporation of London, for their handsome donation of £210, in aid of the funds of the society.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The sittings of the Evangelical Alliance Conference are over. The concluding session was held on Saturday at the offices in the Adelphi. The attendance was very small, the numbers present at any one time not exceeding forty. Admiral Harcourt, in the absence of Sir Cullen Hardley, occupied the chair. The main business to be transacted was the appointment of the time and place for holding the next conference; and Birmingham was fixed on, for the first week in October, 1854.

THE CITY CORPORATION COMMISSION held their first meeting on Friday week, at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing-street. The representatives of the public press were not admitted. The proceedings were, it is understood, of a formal nature. The Commissioners were engaged in consultation up to two o'clock; and sat again on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, when Mr. Acland volunteered a good deal of evidence. On Wednesday, Mr. Ingram Travers, the wholesale grocer, was examined; and then Mr. Acland again. It is supposed they will sit every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two o'clock, for some weeks to come.

CITY MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are given to understand that the Wellington Statue Committee, of Guildhall, of which Mr. John Wood is chairman, have selected the models sent in by the six following sculptors as those entitled to the premium of 100 guineas each:—Adams, Behnes, Bell, Foley, Smith, and Thomas. The number of models before the committee was thirty. The committee have not yet determined upon the selection of a model for the monument, and it is not known whether any one of the above-mentioned artists is to be engaged to carry into execution the great work.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday the bakers throughout the metropolis again rose the price of the 4lb. loaf one half-penny. The first-rate bakers at the West-end, the Strand, Holborn, the City, &c., who have been charging 11d., now charge 1s. to 1s. 0d. for the best wheaten bread; the second-rate from 9d. to 10d. per lb., weighed on delivery. Many of the third-rate, or what are called "cheap bakers," in the populated districts of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, Blackfriars-road, the New-cut, Westminster, &c., charge only 8d. to 9d. for good wholesome bread, also weighed on delivery.

STOCK EXCHANGE DELINQUENT.—Mr. William Le Grand, a broker on Change, has failed and disappeared, taking with him several sums of money entrusted to him for the purchase of stock. Henry Earl Levell gave him £405 10s. for investment in the Three per Cent.; James Lightfoot authorised him to sell £275 15s. 6d. Three per Cent.s.; and Philip and Ann Newberry, a saving couple in Surrey, gave him over a thousand pounds, the earnings of their lives, to buy annuities. In all these cases Le Grand kept the money. He is to be prosecuted, if found, and his sureties are to be held responsible.

WALSH, THE RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.—This person, who was convicted last week, and sentenced, at the Old Bailey, to four years' penal servitude, for not surrendering to the Court of Bankruptcy, while at Melbourne committed a very serious offence, for which a reward of £100 was offered to any person who effected his apprehension. The advertisers were Charles Mackellar and Co., storekeepers, of Nine Mile Creek, Ovens, and James Hemphill and Co., of Melbourne. The offence imputed to him in the advertisement was, abounding with a large sum of money.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Thursday a half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the George and Vulture; Mr. Prendergast, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the tolls for the last six months showed an increase upon those for the same period of last year to the extent of £363 16s. 11d. A dividend of fourteen shillings per share was declared.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, at the quarterly court of this charity, it was stated that, by the adoption of a new system of registration, better arrangements of patients had been effected, and a greater attention secured to ventilation, &c., and that erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and pyæmia, had, in consequence, almost disappeared from among the patients, of whom there are at present 240 in the hospital.

SERVANTS ROYAL PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday a meeting of the governors of this society agreed to two resolutions—one recommending the discontinuance of the provident business, as, by the provisions of the Savings' Banks Annuity Act, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt will, free of charge, contract with servants for Government Annuities; the second recommended with due deference to the opinions of Prince Albert expressed against an amalgamation of the two societies, the transfer of the Benevolent branch, namely, the Registry and Servants' Home, to the care of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution in Sackville-street.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market has been in a very excited state during the whole of the week, and prices have been subject to numerous and extensive fluctuations. The advance in the quotations may be fairly stated at one per cent.—95 having been touched for the Three per Centa. Very large quantities of Stock have been purchased on account of the public; consequently, the supply—notwithstanding that the Bank has continued to lend Stock to the jobbers—has been limited. The rumour to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to fund £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bills, has had very little influence upon value. The "backwardation" in prices has been heavy—the difference having been as much as from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

There has been about an average demand for money. In Lombard-street, first-class bills have been readily done at 4% below the minimum of the Bank of England; but corn and wool acceptances have been regarded with some suspicion. In most quarters, the supply of cash is large.

The imports of the precious metals have been good, and several parcels of gold have been forwarded to the Bank, instead of being immediately re-shipped to the Continent. From New York we have received 1,216,010 dollars: from Portugal, £5000; and from Australia, about £200,000. In addition to those supplies, about £55,000 has come in from Mexico and the West Indies.

A notice has been issued by the Bank of England, stating that the directors are authorised to pay off the dissentients to the conversion of the various petty stocks known as New South Sea Annuities Three per Cent., 1851, and Three per Centa, 1726, which will fall due on the 5th of January next. The total to be called is £2,380,001; and the portion to be converted, £754,239. Four per cent discount will be charged, and no sums of stock will be received less than £1000.

Numerous fluctuations took place in the value of Consols on Monday and business was unusually active. The Three per Cents ruled from 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, for the Account (fixed for the 10th inst.), 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Three per Cents Reduced were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 1860, 5 5-16%; Ditto, 30 years, 1859, 5 5-16%; India Stock, 247; South Sea Stock, 113; Bank Stock, 212. Exchequer Bills were firmer, at 1s. to 4s. premium. India Bonds were dull, at 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. Tuesday being a close holiday, no business was transacted in the Stock Exchange. On Wednesday Consols were in steady request, yet prices, owing to the warlike news from Turkey, had a downward tendency. The Three per Cents having been done at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Bonds were 1s. prem. to 2s. dis. South Sea Stock, 113; ditto, Old Annuities, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market opened briskly on Thursday, and the Three per Cents were first quoted at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 for Money; but the arrival of news that the Turks and Russians had come to open hostilities, produced a sudden fall in prices to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 for Transfer. However, the market closed steadily, at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 for Money, and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 for the next Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa were 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94. Bank Stock was firm, at 2s. India Stock, 250 and 253. Exchequer Bills were 2s. to 5s.; and India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem.

On the whole, Foreign Bonds have moved off steadily. There has been an arrival of 28,134 dollars, on account of the Mexican dividends. The leading quotations have been:—Brazilian, Small, 98; Buenos Ayres, Six per Centa, 55; Grenada, Deferred, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Centa, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Centa, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents, 45; Spanish New Deferred, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Passive Converted, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Committee Certificate of Coupon, not funded 5 per cent.; Venezuela One per Cent Deferred, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Centa, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$. A Turkish functionary is now on his way to London to negotiate a loan of £2,000,000 sterling for the Sultan.

The Foreign Exchanges, with the exception of those at New York, still show a tendency to draw bullion from this country.

Miscellaneous Shares have met but a limited demand. Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 54; Vauxhall, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Albion Insurance, 95; Argus Life, 23; County, 127; Globe, 145 to 146; Guardian, 60 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 20; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Berlin Waterworks, 2; East London, 13; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Middlesex, 113; London Dock, 109; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 111; Crystal Palace, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6; Ditto, New, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; City Navigation Bonds, 87; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70; Ditto, New, 37 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Railway Shares have continued firm, and the quotations have been on the advance. The quantity of scrip in the market has been comparatively small. The total "calls" for the present month are £1,126,226; against £623,632 ditto in November, 1852. The calls for the first eleven months of this year are £10,930,027; against £7,261,259 ditto last year. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 53; Chester and Holyhead, 16; East Anglian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61; Great Northern, 82; Ditto, A Stock, 59; Ditto, B Stock, 126; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102; Great Western, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancaster and Carlisle, 88; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds Northern, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 96; London and North-Western, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 73; Ditto, £50, 29; Ditto, £40, 21; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20; Midland 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; Newmarket, (Bury Extension), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 29; South-Eastern, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61; York and North Midland, 48.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 141; Hull and Selby (4 shares), 27; Midland Bradford, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wear Valley, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto